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"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretexts."—WASHINGTON.

VOL. XVII.

CHATTYSBURG, PA. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1831.

NO. 8.

Governor's Message.

CONCLUDED

To make the subject plain and intelligible to every capacity is my earnest desire, and for that purpose it will be necessary to commence with the movements of the people themselves, to which, it is believed, the scheme of improvement is indebted for its origin, and to enter somewhat minutely into the legislature of the State, which succeeded those movements, commencing with that which took place in the session of 1836, and tracing it down to the present time. Although surveys and examinations had been directed in some parts of the State, and some of them had been actually made, and arrangements preparatory to the commencement of a system of improvement were in progress; yet it is believed that the celebrated Canal Convention which assembled at Harrisburg in the month of August, 1825, gave the first impulse to public sentiment in favor of commencing a system of internal improvement, within the State, upon an enlarged and extensive scale. By that convention, composed of one hundred and thirteen members representing forty-six counties, and combining as much talent, respectability of character, and there is reason to believe, as much genuine patriotism as could be found in the same number of individuals, any where; resolutions were adopted declaring it, among other things, to be the opinion of the convention, "that the improvement of the commonwealth would be best promoted and the foundations of her prosperity and happiness most securely established by opening an entire and complete communication from the Susquehanna to the Allegheny and Ohio, and from the Allegheny to Lake Erie, by the nearest and best practicable route, and that such a work is indispensably necessary to maintain the character and standing of the State, and to preserve her strength and resources."—Other resolutions were passed by the convention, in which they expressed their views in relation to the manner in which the public works ought to be prosecuted, &c. And so entirely did public opinion at that period coincide with the views of the convention, in reference to the propriety of making, in the language of the resolutions, "a vigorous and united exertion for accomplishing without delay the connexion of the Eastern and Western waters," that at the very next session of the General Assembly an act was passed, entitled "an act to provide for the commencement of a canal to be constructed at the expense of the State, and to be styled 'The Pennsylvania Canal.'" (approved the 25th February, 1826,) authorizing the commissioners appointed by a former act immediately to locate and contract for making a canal and locks and other works necessary thereto from the river Swatara, at or near Middletown, to or near a point on the east side of the river Susquehanna, opposite the mouth of the river Juniata, and from Pittsburg to the mouth of the Kiskimintus, and also as soon as they should deem it expedient and practicable to construct a navigable feeder of a canal from French creek to the summit level at Conneaut lake, and to survey and locate the route of a canal from thence to lake Erie, &c. and the sum of \$300,000 was appropriated for carrying the provisions of the act into effect. And by act of the 1st April of the same year, the Governor was authorized to borrow, on the credit of the commonwealth, the sum of \$300,000, to be vested in the commissioners of the internal improvement fund, to be applied to the construction of so much of the Pennsylvania canal as was then authorized by law to be made or constructed. In pursuance of the provisions, of the several acts just recited, there were in that year (1826) put under contract by the board of canal commissioners twenty-two and a half miles of canal on the Susquehanna and twenty-four on the Allegheny river, making a total of forty-six and a half miles—the disbursements for the construction of which for that year, including preliminary surveys, &c. amounted to \$111,731 and thirty eight cents. This legislative effort of the session of 1826, laid the foundation of a system of internal improvement, which, it might easily have been foreseen, could not fail ultimately to lead to the expenditure of large sums of money on the part of the State for that object. No alarm however appears to have been excited in the public mind in regard to what had taken place, but such on the contrary was the calm and silent acquiescence on the part of the people, that at the succeeding session of the legislature, another act was passed and approved by the governor on the 9th April, 1827, entitled "an act to provide for the further extension of the Pennsylvania canal"—by which the board of canal commissioners was authorized and required to locate and contract for making a canal up the the valley of the Juniata from the eastern section of the Pennsylvania canal to a point at or near Lewistown—also a canal, locks and other works necessary thereto up the valley of the Kiskimintus and the Conneaut lake, and to contract for a canal from French creek to the summit level at Conneaut lake, and to contract for a much as might be adapted to either of the routes in contemplation for connecting the Pennsylvania canal with lake Erie, for which latter object the sum of one hundred thousand dollars was appropriated. The act further directed, that if it should appear, after suitable examinations, that a navigable canal could be constructed between a point at or near Philadelphia or at Bristol, or any intermediate point between Bristol and the head of tide water and a point at or near the borough of Easton, then with the consent of the governor the board of canal commissioners were authorized, during the then ensuing session, to locate and contract for making a portion of the navigable communication, the expense of which could not exceed one hundred thousand dollars. Numerous other surveys and examinations were authorized to be made, and the sum of one million of dollars was appropriated

ted to be applied in the manner and for the purposes mentioned in the act. In pursuance of the directions contained in the act just recited, there were put under contract in that year eighteen miles of canal on the Delaware from Bristol upwards; forty miles of the Susquehanna from the eastern division to Northumberland; forty-four and a half miles on the Juniata from its mouth to Lewistown; fifty-one miles between Blairsville and Pittsburgh, and nine miles of the French creek feeder: making an aggregate of 162½ miles of canal; the disbursements on account of which for that year amounted to \$331,975.

I have been thus particular in referring to the several works directed to be put under contract by the act of 1827, because it was the commencement of a scheme of diffusive and unconnected works of improvement, and without expressing any opinion with regard to the wisdom of the measure, (which at this time would be altogether unavailing) I would simply refer those, who now object to that course of improvement and insist that the legislation of 1831 in reference to our public works should have been arrested, to that period as the one at which a successful intervention to stay the further progress of the public works might have been attended with consequences of a less injurious character than could have been the case at any time since.

Whether the policy adopted by the legislature, in passing the act of 1827 was sound or otherwise, is not now the question. The people sustained it, and evinced their satisfaction with the measure by again electing a majority of representatives to the General Assembly, favorable to a continued perseverance in further extending and prosecuting works of internal improvement: and on the 24th of March 1833 another act was passed, entitled "an act relative to the Pennsylvania canal and to provide for the commencement of a rail road to be constructed at the expense of the state and to be styled the Pennsylvania rail road." By this last mentioned act the board of canal commissioners was authorized to contract for making canals, locks and other works from the commencement of the Pennsylvania canal, at or near the mouth of the river Swatara, to Columbia, in Lancaster county, from Lewistown to the highest point expedient and practicable for a canal on the Juniata; from a point at or near Northumberland to Bald Eagle on the West Branch; from Northumberland to the New York state line on the North Branch; from a point at or near Taylor's ferry to Easton; and from Blairsville to the highest point expedient and practicable for a canal on the Conemaugh; providing, however, that only ten miles from the river Swatara to Columbia; not more than twenty-five nor less than twenty on the west branch, and not more than forty-five nor less than fifteen miles, of each of the other sections, should be put under contract during that year. The rail road across the Allegheny mountain was directed to be located &c. with a view of connecting the Juniata and Conemaugh sections of the Pennsylvania canal and the rail road from Columbia to Philadelphia was directed to be put under contract within that year, with a view to its completion within two years or as soon thereafter as practicable; the act authorized further examinations and surveys and a loan of two millions of dollars.

In virtue of the provisions of this act, there were put under contract in 1838 ten miles and a half of the French creek feeder, twenty-six and a half miles of canal from Blairsville up the Conemaugh, forty-five miles of the Juniata, twenty-three miles on the west branch, forty five miles on the north branch, thirty-five miles and a half on the Delaware, and ten miles between Middletown and Columbia, making in the whole one hundred and ninety-five miles and a half of canal: forty miles and a half of rail road formation were also put under contract between Columbia and Philadelphia and the disbursements required for that year amounted to the sum of \$2,785,612 24.

The act of the 24th March, 1822, was followed by that of the 23d of April, 1820, entitled "an act relative to the Pennsylvania canal and rail road," directing the canal commissioners to cause so much of the contracts already made upon the different lines of canal and rail ways to be completed within that year as should be practicable, and requiring them to enter into contracts for the execution of those sections on the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canal between Bristol and Easton, and the sections of the north branch division between Northumberland and Nanticoke falls which had not yet been commenced, and to complete the same if practicable within that year, and the sum of \$2,200,000 was directed to be borrowed and appropriated to the several objects contemplated by the act. The works put under contract in pursuance of the directions of this act, were six miles and a half of canal on the Delaware, and nine miles on the north branch division, and the amount of disbursements required for that year (1829) was \$3,733,545 92 for canal and rail road pur-

From the foregoing exposition of the course of legislation that obtained from 1826 until the close of the year 1829, it will be seen that extensive sections of canal and rail road formation were authorized to be put under contract during that period, and that large appropriations were necessarily called for from year to year to carry these contracts into execution; that during and until the close of the administration of my predecessor, four hundred and twenty miles of canal, according to the reports of the board of canal commissioners, but actually amounting to four hundred and twenty two and an half miles, and forty miles and an half of rail road formation, had been put under contract, which have required, as will be shown hereafter, and still require the disbursement of nearly the whole amount of the large sums of money that have theretofore been borrowed from year to year for internal improvement purposes, but so partial were the majority of the people to their father's project of the internal improvement of the State, that it was not until the unpropitious and unfavorable course of things which occurred in the summer of 1829, when the credit of the commonwealth became depressed,

ed, and the confidence of capitalists and monied institutions had been shaken in regard to the sufficiency & ability of the fund pledged for the payment of interest, when permanent loans could not be obtained and money could with difficulty be borrowed on temporary loan to answer the pressing emergencies of the State, and when the late executive was reduced to the necessity of requiring a special session of the legislature to relieve the commonwealth from the embarrassments which were pressing upon it on every side; that any uneasiness or alarm was discoverable on their part: nor had any opposition to a progressive system of improvement until then manifested itself by petition, or in any shape other than by the negative votes of members of the legislature constituting the majority in either house. It was this unpromising state of the commonwealth's affairs that induced the message of the 14th day of January, 1830, to the two Houses, exhibiting the state of indebtedness of the commonwealth and pressing upon them the urgent necessity of providing a fund for the payment of interest which should be both ample and permanent. This measure was again earnestly pressed in the last annual message to the legislature, and in that accompanying the return of the bill of the 21st March last entitled "an act, to continue the improvement of the state by canals and rail roads" to the House of Representatives. Whatever may have been the effect of these several messages, one thing is certain, that in a very short time after the first of them had been read in the two houses, capitalists and monied institutions vied with each other as to which of them should obtain the State loans; high premiums were offered and obtained, under the conviction and in the entire confidence that an adequate fund for the punctual semi-annual payment of the interest would be established, the commonwealth has ever since been enabled to borrow all such sums as her exigencies from time to time required, upon terms highly advantageous to her financial operations and flattering to the state of her credit, and the sum of three hundred and eighty-six thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine dollars and seventy-one cents, has since been paid into the Treasury in the shape of premiums upon loans. To this prosperous condition, in which the credit of the state has been placed, is to be ascribed the delay for the necessity of calling upon the people for their contributions to supply the interest fund, the premiums paid upon loans having, until the last semi-annual payment of interest which became due on the first of August last, so far aided in replenishing that fund as to enable it to meet the entire payment of the interest as it became due. On the day last mentioned, however, a deficiency in that fund amounting to the sum of \$26,276 10 occurred, for which sum it became necessary to resort to the general appropriations for the construction of canals and rail roads as authorized by the act of the thirtieth of March last. As however this mode of supplying the interest fund by premiums to be paid upon loans cannot be expected to continue, and would, under any circumstances, be too capricious and unsafe to be relied upon; and as there is reason to believe, that increasing deficiencies will occur, in the interest fund, for a time, until the tolls arising from the public works shall be sufficient to supply them (for information in relation to which the general assembly is referred to the report of the commissioners of the internal improvement fund,) it will become necessary to supply those deficiencies by a resort to the revenues authorised to be collected by the several acts of assembly, entitled an act assessing a tax on personal property, to be collected with the county rates and levies, for the use of the commonwealth, and "an act to increase the county rates and levies, for the use of the Commonwealth," passed respectively the twenty-fifth day of March last.

No honest citizen of Pennsylvania can desire a recurrence of the difficulties and embarrassments, which pervaded the financial transactions of the state in 1829, especially those which pertained to its works of internal improvement; and I trust that none will relapse at the payment of a sum so small as that which the acts referred to will require of him, when he must feel assured, that what he pays is to aid in promoting the public welfare, to advance the prosperity and happiness of the people, "to maintain the character & standing of the State in which he lives, and to preserve her strength and resources," & when he is assured, that no other exaction will be required of him in reference to the objects which now create the necessity for the demand, nor will those now demanded of him be required for a longer period than the five years to which the several acts referred to are limited them. Every other state engaged in the improvement of its internal condition, has, it is believed, resorted to taxation for the payment of the interest upon its loans. The State of New-York, to a heavy tax upon the salt manufactured within the State, and even the comparatively young state of Ohio, which but the other day was a howling wilderness, but which is acquiring immortal honor, in consequence of the splendid and magnificent works of internal improvement now constructing within it, whose citizens are laboring under all the disadvantages attendant upon an almost entire absence of the circulating medium, and all the other difficulties and privations incident to a new country, from the very commencement of its public works, resorted to taxation to meet the interest upon loans for their construction. I have every confidence in my fellow citizens, that as soon as they shall be convinced of the necessity of the measure, and knowing as I am the jealousy with which they watch over and guard their individual credit, and that with which their patriotism would inspire them in regard to the integrity and safety of the State, their objections to making a small contribution annually, for a short period, towards an object which has progressed too far to be abandoned, which has cost too many millions to be now arrested in its successful career, and suffered to go to ruin, and which promises too much future usefulness in elevating the character of the State, developing her resources, and increasing the prosperity, and adding to the wealth and happiness of its

people, to be suffered to languish for the want of means so inconsiderable as those required by the revenue bills to which I have referred must entirely cease. The responsibility incurred in recommending such a measure is felt in all its force; the necessity of the measure to sustain the credit of the State, will, it is believed, ensure its justification; but should it be otherwise, I have only to say, that *the man who would prefer an ephemeral popularity to the solid interests of his country, is unworthy of public confidence*, and his claims to public favor are certainly not to be envied.

By an act of assembly, entitled "An act to authorise a loan to defray the expenses of the Pennsylvania canal and rail road, and continue for a further time, "an act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of Pennsylvania, passed the 15th of March, 1830, that institution was required to lend, and the Governor was authorized to borrow, on the credit of the Commonwealth, a sum or sums of money, in the whole not exceeding four millions of dollars, at a premium of five and an half per cent. to be paid into the State treasury, in instalments as mentioned in the act, and bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum, to be applied to canal and rail road purposes; and by the same act the bank of Pennsylvania is required to loan to the Commonwealth one million of dollars annually, for the term of three years from and after the first day of January, 1831, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, provided that the same shall be required by law during any one of the three years mentioned in the act. And by another act, passed on the 27th of March, in the same year, entitled "an act making further appropriations for canals and rail roads," the board of canal commissioners was directed to cause so much of the contracts already made upon the different lines of the canals and rail roads as could be done, to be completed within that year, and they were enjoined in no way to enter into new contracts for the extension of any line of canal or rail road, except for the erection of a dam at or near Johnstown, and the construction of a canal and necessary works from thence to section number fifty-seven, on the Ligonier line, for the purpose of introducing the water into the Ligonier line of the western division of the canal. Several surveys were directed by this act, and the sum of \$3,450,532, was appropriated to be applied to aid in the payment of the temporary loans theretofore made, and to canal and rail road purposes, and to be paid out of the loans of that year. In pursuance of this act three and an half miles of canal, below Johnstown, on the western division, were put under contract, and the sum of \$3,137,844 US, was disbursed in pursuance of the directions of the last mentioned act.

It may be proper here to remark, that the amount actually paid to the board of canal commissioners, up to the 21st of December, 1830, the date of their last report, was \$10,246,566 46. Of this sum, \$64,255 was disbursed in building a dam across the Cone-maugh, and constructing three miles and an half of canal for introducing the water into the Ligonier line in the neighborhood of Johnstown, and \$13,182,311 46 were disbursed in satisfaction of contracts entered into in the years 1826, 1827, 1828, and 1829.

The last act of legislation that took place in relation to this all important subject, was the act of the last session, entitled "an act to continue the improvement of the State by canals and rail roads, passed 21st March last, requiring the canal commissioners to complete, as soon as practicable, the whole of the rail road between the rivers Schuylkill and Susquehanna, beginning at the intersection of Vine and Broad streets, in the city of Philadelphia, and thence extending to the end of the canal basin at Columbia, in the county of Lancaster," towards the completion of which, during the present year, the sum \$600,000 was specifically appropriated. They were also directed forthwith to complete the projected canal between the western termination of the rail road at Columbia, and the best point of junction with the Pennsylvania canal at Middletown, in the county of Dauphin, including an aqueduct over the river Swatara, and out let locks to the river at Columbia, for the expenses and costs of which several works, the sum of \$116,170 was specifically appropriated. They were also directed to commence forthwith, and prosecute without delay, a rail road over and across the Allegheny mountain, from the basin at Hollidaysburg, in the county of Huntingdon, to Johnstown, in the county of Cambria. Also, to commence and prosecute without delay, the extension of the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania canal from the town of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, to the basin at Hollidaysburg, in the same county, either by canal or slack water navigation, towards the expenditures of which rail road and canal or slack water navigation, during the present year, the sum of \$700,000 was specifically appropriated. They were also required to extend, without delay, by canal and slack water navigation, the west branch division of the Pennsylvania canal, from the Muncy dam in the county of Lycoming, to the mouth of the Bald Eagle creek, in the same county, towards the expenses whereof, during the present year, \$240,000 were specifically appropriated. Also, water communication between the town of Lewisburg, in Union county, and the nearest and best point on the west branch division of the Pennsylvania canal, which the sum of \$255,000 was specifically appropriated. Also, the north branch division of the Pennsylvania canal, from the pool of the Nanticoke dam, in the county of Lawrence, by canal or slack water navigation, not exceeding fifteen miles in the same county, towards the expenses whereof, during the present year, the sum \$160,000 was specifically appropriated. They were also directed to make a canal or slack water navigation from the Allegheny river, at the mouth of French creek, and up that creek to the French creek dam, towards the expenses whereof, during the present year, the sum of \$90,000 was specifically appropriated. Also, to make a canal or slack water navigation, from the Conowingo, at the mouth of Big Beaver creek, that creek to the town of New Castle, towards the expenses whereof, during the present year, the sum of \$100,000 was specifically appropriated.

sent year, the sum of \$100,000 was specifically appropriated. All of which several specific appropriations were directed to be paid out of the loans directed by said act to be made. And the Governor was authorized to borrow, on the credit of the commonwealth, the sum of \$2,483,161 88, to be applied to the several objects enumerated in said act. In pursuance of the directions of the act just recited, the board of canal commissioners have put under contract the Columbia and Philadelphia rail road, in length 81½ miles, the whole cost of which, including steam engines, and necessary works, is estimated at a sum of \$2,297,120 21. The Allegheny portage rail road, the whole length of which, from the lower end of the basin at Johnstown, to the lower end of the basin at Hollidaysburg, is 36 miles 221 perches, and the estimated costs whereof, including steam engines and all necessary works, is \$1,271,718 18. The north branch division of the Pennsylvania canal; from the foot of the Nanticoke dam, a distance of 16 miles and 316 perches, exclusive of the feeder, 3 miles & 305 perches slack water, & 13 miles and 11 perches of canal, the estimated costs whereof is \$220,594 56. The Lycoming line or west branch division of the Pennsylvania canal from Plum dam to the mouth of the Bald Eagle, consisting of 31 miles & 12 perches of canal, 10 miles & 56 perches slack water, together 41 miles and 68 perches, the estimated cost of which is \$500,587 54. The Lewisburg Cross Cut, two hundred perches in length, & to costs 22,000 dollars: The Frankstown line consisting of 22 miles and 156 perches of canal, and 15 miles and 266 perches towing path or slack water, making together 38 miles and 102 perches in length, the whole cost of which is estimated at the sum of \$698,181 56. The Beaver division, extending from the Ohio river, at the mouth of the Big Beaver creek to the town of New Castle, consisting of 16 miles and 224 perches of slack water, and eight miles and 16 perches of canal, making together 24 miles and 240 perches in length, and estimated to cost 333,317 dollars and 82 cents. The Eastern division, consisting of 8 miles and 227 perches, between Middletown and Columbia, and out-let locks at Columbia, the estimated costs of which is 133,804 dollars and 52 cents, and the French creek division from the Allegheny river, at the mouth of French creek, and up that creek to the French creek feeder, consisting of 17 miles and 36 perches of slack water navigation, and 5 miles and 52 perches of canal; in the aggregate 22 miles and 88 perches, the estimated costs whereof is 270,681 dollars and 32 cents. The whole extent of new works partially put under contract under the last mentioned act is in the aggregate about 267 miles, which added to 426 miles of canal already finished will, when the whole shall be completed, form an extent of improvement by Canals and Rail Roads of 693 miles.

The whole estimated cost of the works contracted for in virtue of the provisions of the act last mentioned is \$5,750,005 71. For the details in reference to how far the funds arising from the loan negotiated under the act of 21st March last, will be available, and what sum will be required to be borrowed for the further prosecution of the several works to completion, I beg leave to refer the General Assembly to the report of the board of Canal Commissioners.

Of the works recently put under contract and which have just been enumerated, the Columbia and Philadelphia Rail Road, the Allegheny Portage Rail Road and the Frankstown or Juniata line of Canal and slackwater navigation are important connecting links of the line of improvements between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, without which the several detached lines or divisions which they are intended to connect, would remain comparatively unproductive, but when connected, will not fail to become highly useful and eminently productive. The works contracted for on the North and West branch divisions on the Susquehanna are extensions into the Coal regions of these several districts, which will, it is expected, add largely to the active business of those several lines of Canal, give vigor and energy to the industry of those sections of the state, and by affording the means of conveying a valuable and now almost indispensable mineral to market, will greatly increase the comforts of the citizens of this and of other states, and render the main branches of which they are extensions, highly useful and profitable. The improvements from the Allegheny river at the mouth of French creek, and up that creek to the French creek feeder; as also that from the Ohio river at the mouth of the Big Beaver creek, and up that creek to the town of New Castle, will afford great accommodations to a large and fertile district of country, and by opening safe communications by water to the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, will stimulate the further enterprise of its many enterprising citizens, and facilitate the conveyance of their numerous, diversified and valuable productions to the several markets to which those magnificent rivers lead. I would beg leave here to suggest the propriety of making an appropriation at this session, sufficient to connect the French creek feeder with the French creek and the Conaut lake, according to the original design, as without such connection it must always remain a most useless and unproductive work, but if so connected, it may become useful and conduce greatly to increase the business upon the French creek improvement, and to render that a productive and profitable

INFANCY.—BY MRS. J. H. HUGHES.
Sweet is life's first opening flower,
Sweet is every budding grace—
Sweet the fondly flattering hour,
When life first lights the infant's face,
Sweet then the throbs the mother feels,
The smile that kindles up her eye,
When the first fond glances steals
On the weak form of infancy.

Sweet are the flattering hopes that swell
Her ardent breast, as she the form,
To her so new, yet loved so well,
Chasps to ward off each threatening storm;
And as the piteous note she hears
Of the first sad and mournful cry,
What the young sufferer so endears
As the sad wail of Infancy?

Young life is weak wherever found,
In man or in the creature wild,
But nought there is the world around,
So helpless as a human child.
The kitten soon can sport and play,
The dog soon acts with courage high,
But is there ought so helpless—Say—
So weak as human Infancy?

Yet that Almighty Power above,
Has order'd with the kindest care,
That an untiring mother's love
Should all its wants, its sorrows share;
And whilst with sleepless eye she hangs
O'er its sick couch, and breathes the sigh,
Fond hopes suppress her struggling pangs,
And wins her smiles for Infancy.

It tells her that the breast is pure,
That vice is yet a stranger there,
And should truth hold the fort secure,
And virtue wave her standard there,
Then, though the infant's cry should prove
A herald of the future sigh,
Still will be near those forms of love,
Which watch'd the couch of Infancy.

Gen. Washington was a good Boy.
The Marquis de Lafayette repaired
to Fredericksburg, previous to his de-
parture for Europe, in the fall of 1784,
to pay his parting respects to the
mother of Washington.

Conducted by one of her grandsons,
he approached the house, when the
young gentleman observed, 'There sir,
is my grandmother.' Lafayette beheld,
working in the garden, clad in domestic
made clothes and her gray head cov-
ered by a plain straw hat, the Mother of
'his hero!' The Lady saluted him
kindly, observing—'ah, Marquis! you
see an old woman—but come, I can
make you welcome to my poor dwell-
ing, without the parade of changing
my dress.'

Much as Lafayette had heard and
seen of the matron before, at this inter-
esting interview he was charmed and
struck with wonder. When he consid-
ered her great age, the transcendent el-
evation of her son, who, surpassing all
rivals in the race of glory, 'bore the
palm alone,' and at the same time dis-
covered no change in her plain, yet dig-
nified life and manners, he became as-
sured that the Roman matron could
flourish in the modern day.

The Marquis spoke of the happy ef-
fects of the revolution, and the goodly
prospect which opened upon indepen-
dent America, stated his speedy depar-
ture for his native land, and paid the
tribute of his heart, his love and admi-
ration of her illustrious son. To the
encomiums which he had lavished up-
on his hero and paternal chief, the ma-
tronn replied in words: "I am not sur-
prised at what George has done, for he
was always a very good boy."—*Ladies
Magazine.*

From the New-York Enquirer.
A Windfall.—A few days since, a re-
spectable gentleman of this city receiv-
ed a letter from Scotland, informing
him that some property in that country,
amounting in value to 30,000 pounds
sterling, had devolved on a Mrs. Mc-
Donnell, who came to this country some
years since, and who was supposed to
reside in this city. The gentleman
who received the letter placed a short
notice in our Bulletin, requesting infor-
mation as to where this female resided.
In the course of the same day, some of
her countrymen called on the gentle-
man and gave him the desired informa-
tion; he proceeded to her lodgings, sit-
uated in a bare and comfortable garret
room, in an obscure part of the city,
where he found her with scarcely en-
ough of provisions or means to pro-
cure them for the day. She had for a
long time been barely able to support
herself by her labor. The herald of
her good fortune furnished her with the
means of removing to lodgings more
suited to the change in her pecuniary
circumstances.

Exportation of Specie.—About 1,200,-
000 dollars of the precious metals left
this port in the several packets this
morning, for Europe. A single vessel
—the new and splendid ship Sampson—
alone takes out 600,000 dollars in sil-
ver. Those short-sighted political ec-
onomists who suppose that national
wealth consists in hoarding up specie,
will probably groan over an account of
such a quantity of the precious metals
leaving the country in a single week;
but we note the fact for a different pur-
pose—as an indication of the extent &
prosperity of our Commerce. If we
had not the specie, of course it would
not be remitted—having it, it makes no
difference as to the actual prosperity of
the nation, whether we remit the specie,
or an equivalent amount of cotton.
Specie is but an article of merchandise—
its ebbs and floods are like the tides
—wherever there is a vacuum to be fill-
ed it will flow, and is always sure to
take the direction in which it is most
wanted. Whenever, therefore, specie
is most wanted here—that is, when it is

worth most here—there will be a re-
flux. The laws of trade are invariably
in their operation, and will always reg-
ulate these matters. Meantime there
will be no danger as to the currency of
the nation, so long as we have such a
healthy institution as the present Na-
tional Bank, to regulate the exchanges
of the country, and exercise a salutary
check upon the country banks, always
tending to over issues.—*N. Y. Commer.*

NOW'S THE TIME!

Tickets only 5 Dollars!

THE TWENTY-FIFTH CLASS OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 17th of Dec.

60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.		
1 prize of \$20,000	51	50
1 " 10,000	51	40
1 " 2,600	51	30
1 " 1,270	51	25
12 " 1,000	102	20
10 " 300	1530	10
20 " 200	11475	5
40 " 100		

Tickets, \$5, Halves, \$2 50,

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, Dec. 6.

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 24,

54 13 25 31 45 20 11 21 12 26

20—11—26—A Prize of

\$1,000,

SOLD AT CLARKSON'S.

Stop the Thief & Runaway!

\$100 REWARD.

WAS Stolen from the stable of

Martin Eichelberger, on Satur-

day the 26th of November, 1831,

A Blood Bay Horse,

handsomely made, good car-

riage & action, with a large

head and two hind feet white, black

mane and tail, about 10 years old.

Said horse was taken by my boy

LOYD, who absconded from me the

same evening, and was seen at the resi-

dence of said Eichelberger. Loyd is a

bright Mulatto or Mustee, about 5 feet

2 inches high, looks at first sight to be

a stout boy, but is broad across the

shoulders, black and a bushy head of

hair, when spoken to he is quick of ap-

prehension, speaks very rapidly, walks

stooped or bent forward when travel-

ling; he is young, about 18 years of

age; had on when he left home, a small

white broad-brim hat, well worn; light

drab coat and pantaloons, well worn,

of domestic make—nevertheless he

might have changed his coat for a blue

or black one, which he had; had on a

new pair of coarse double-soled shoes,

well nailed, and a red flannel rounda-

bout.

I will give the above Reward for said

Boy and Horse, if secured so that I

may get them again, or seventy-five

dollars for the boy, and twenty-five for

the horse. All letters will be duly at-

tended to if directed to me, Double

Pipe-creek, Frederick county, Md.

DANIEL M. KEMP.

Dec. 6.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other

persons concerned, that the Ad-

ministration Accounts of the Estates of

the deceased persons hereafter named,

will be presented to the Orphans'

Court of Adams county, for confirma-

tion and allowance, on **Tuesday the 27th**

day of December inst., to wit:

The account of Jesse Mark, Admin-

istrator of the Estate of Daniel Mark,

deceased.

The account of Wm. Vanorsdalen,

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the
Orphans' Court of Adams county,
Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on
Monday the 26th day of December, inst.
on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Cumberland township, Ad-
ams county, about two miles from Get-
tysburg, adjoining lands of John Rit-
ter, the heirs of Wm. McClellan, sen.
John S. Crawford, Esq. and others,
containing **230 ACRES**, more or
less. The improvements are a 2 story

Log House, double Log

Barn, and Orchard; a spring of

water near the house. There is a suf-
ficiency of good Woodland.—To be

sold as the Estate of **Frederick Eicholtz,**

deceased.

The property will be shewn to any

person wishing to purchase, by Jacob

Eicholtz, residing thereon.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M.

when attendance will be given, and the

terms of sale made known by

JOHN REX,

S. B. WRIGHT,

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Dec. 6.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the
Orphans' Court of Adams county,
Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on
Wednesday the 21st day of December next,
on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Ad-
ams county, on the road leading from

Hanover to Gettysburg, adjoining land

of George Lawrence, Jacob Dellone,

the heirs of John McCreary and others,

containing

111 ACRES,

more or less, of Limestone Land, with

excellent Meadows, and about 20 A-

ccres of Woodland. The Conowago

creek runs through it in two places.—

The improvements are

2 Dwelling-Hou-

ses, a good Barn and Stabling, and a

good Orchard.—To be sold as the

Estate of **JOHN SHIVER, Esq.** de-

ceased.

At the same time & place. Will be Sold,

A QUANTITY OF

Wheat, Rye and Corn,

by the bushel—also

Grain in the ground.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A.

M. when attendance will be given, and

the terms of sale made known by

JOHN AULBAUGH,

M. C. CLARKSON,

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Nov. 29.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the
Orphans' Court of Adams county,
Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on
Saturday the 17th day of December next,
on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Late the Estate of **JOHN FICKES, Esq.**

deceased, containing

91 ACRES

and 38 Perches, with allowance, situate

in Huntington township, Adams

county, adjacent to the town of Peters-

burg, (York Springs,) adjoining lands

of Fletcher Moorhead, Jacob Gardner

and others, on which are erected a

large and convenient two-story

Brick House & Kitchen,

a Brick Spring-house, a double Barn,

and frame Wood-house. There is a

never-failing spring of water convenient

to the house and barn, with a fountain

pump near the kitchen door. About

7 Acres of the above Tract are cleared,

and under good fence—the remainder

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Or-
phans' Court of Adams county,
Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on
Friday the 16th day of December next,
on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Cumberland township, Ad-
ams county, adjoining lands of William
McPherson, the heirs of John Sweney,
deceased, the heirs of J. McConaughy,
deceased, and others, containing

233 ACRES,

more or less, on which are erected a

two-story weather-boarded

Dwelling-house,

a Log Barn, a good well of water, and

an Orchard. There is a good propor-

tion of excellent Woodland, and fine

Meadow.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,

A Tract of unim-

proved Land,

Situate in Franklin township,

Adams county, adjoining lands of Den-

ois McGuire, John Robinson and others,

containing **NINETY ACRES,**

more or less.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,

Two Lots of Ground.

In Mummashburg, adjoining Hos-

ler, and fronting on the Turnpike.—To

be sold as the Estate of **WM. HAM-**

ILTON, deceased.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

of said day, when attendance will be

given, and the terms made known by

JAMES BLACK,

JESSE HAMILTON,

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Nov. 8.

If the above Property is not sold

on said day, it will be RENTED.

FRESH ASSORTMENT

OF

GOODS.

—THIS DAY,

DANVER & ZIEGLER,

ARE receiving and opening a SE-

COND STOCK of Goods this

Fall, comprising every article of

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

China, Glass & Queens-ware,

LEGHORN, STRAW, GIMP, NAVARINO,

DUNSTABLE AND ORLEANS

BONNETS,

Fur and Hair Caps,

which are to be sold as low as any man

can sell. Grateful for past favors, they

solicit a continuance of the same.

Gettysburg, Nov. 28.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby warned not
to take any assignment of, or pay to
any person but the subscriber, the fol-
lowing Notes, given by the persons
hereafter named to the subscriber, and
dated 21st day of October, 1831, viz.:

Henry Hagan, Jacob Long, Joseph

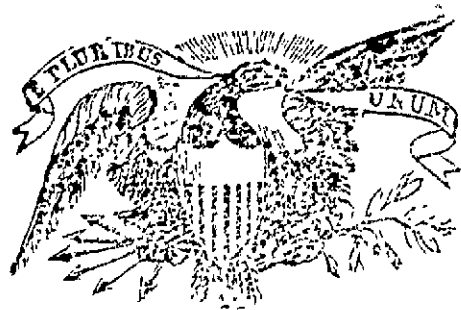
Walker, John Baker, Peter Epley, and

John Cownover, jr. in all of which there

is bail except that of John Cownover,

jr.—they being the Notes for articles

bought at my sale, which have been



ADAMS SENTINEL.

Gettysburg, Dec. 23.

"CLAY, LIBERTY, AND UNION!"

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY C. CLAY, of Ky.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN S. BARNARD, of Pa.

National Republican Convention.—This body assembled in Baltimore on Monday the 12th; and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, about 150 delegates appeared on that day. Gen. Abner L. Cock, of Pa. was appointed President pro tem. and Thomas P. Ray, Esq. of Va. Secretary pro tem. The convention adjourned until the following day, when 156 delegates answered to their names. The Convention then proceeded to the choice of officers; and the following persons were unanimously appointed: Gov. Barbour, of Va. President; Gov. Kent, of Md., Gov. Trimble, of Ohio, Gen. Porter, N. Y. and Judge Temple of Vt. Vice-Presidents; Joseph L. Tillinghast, of R. I. and Henry Bacon, of Ohio, Secretaries.

Mr. Barbour, on taking his seat, delivered a brief, but spirited address. He then read to the Convention the following letter of Mr. Clay, which was received with loud plaudits:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1831.
MY DEAR SIR: I was extremely glad to learn that you had accepted the appointment of a member of the Baltimore Convention, which is to assemble next week, to nominate, for the consideration of the people of the U. States, candidates for their President and Vice President; and that notwithstanding the extraordinary inclemency of the weather, you proceeded to the city where the important trust is to be performed. It is to be sincerely hoped that the acknowledged patriotism and intelligence of the Convention, aided by the purity of intention and practical good sense by which I have so often witnessed you to be guided, in public affairs, may conduct your deliberations to results satisfactory to the community.

I must have been entirely regardless of passing events, if I had not observed that my name has been repeatedly mentioned as being likely to be brought before the Convention, and that, in some instances, delegates have been instructed by their constituents to yield support to it, as a candidate for the Presidency. This restriction, or any restriction, upon the perfect freedom of deliberation and decision of the Convention, is inexpedient. It would have had a more happy constitution if it had embodied the will of all who are desirous of rescuing the Executive Government of the Union from the misrule which threatens to subvert established institutions and systems of policy, long and deservedly cherished, and to bring disgrace and ruin upon the country. So constituted, the Convention could have made a comparative estimate of the many citizens of the United States who are competent to discharge the duties of the Chief Magistrate, and selected from among them that one, who, possessing the requisite principles, would probably unite, to the greatest extent, the public confidence and the public support. For one, I anxiously wish that the Convention, dismissing every feeling of previous attachment or predilection, will now make impartially such an estimate and selection; and should their choice fall upon any individual other than myself, it shall have, not only my hearty acquiescence and concurrence, but my cordial and zealous co-operation.

I have been very desirous to lay these sentiments before the convention, but it has appeared to me that I could not formally do it without incurring the imputation of presumptuousness or indelicacy. Will you then, my dear Sir, with whom I have so often had the happiness to be associated in the public council, consent to be the organ of making them known, if necessary, to the Convention? Should my name not be presented to its consideration for the Presidency, it will not be proper or necessary to make the communication, but if it should be, I confide the manner of doing it to your judgment and sense of propriety.

With fervent wishes for the prevalence of good feelings and harmony in the Convention, I am cordially and constantly your friend,
HENRY CLAY.

JAMES BARNARD, Esq.
Mr. Peter R. Livingston then rose, and, in a speech of great eloquence, admirable for its many points, its general tenor, its accurate portraiture of the conduct and character of the distinguished individual who was the subject of his remarks, its opposite and forcible references to the pages of history and the opinions of departed statesmen, for its classic style, deep feeling and energetic delivery, nominated HENRY CLAY.

The nomination was received with loud and reiterated plaudits.

It was then moved and carried, that the viva voce mode of voting should be adopted, and that, as the roll was called, each member should rise in his place, and pronounce the name of the individual he desired to put in nomination.

The roll was then called, and each member rising in his place, gave his vote, after which the chair announced that 155 votes had been taken, and that the whole number was given for HENRY CLAY.

Here the plaudits were enthusiastically reiterated.

A committee of seven was now appointed to prepare an address to the people of the U. States; and a committee of one from each State to notify Mr. CLAY of his nomination. [These appointed a sub-committee, who proceeded immediately to Washington.] On the following day, the committee appointed for this purpose, presented the following letter to the Convention from Mr. Clay:

WASHINGTON, 15th Dec. 1831.

now assembled in Baltimore, you addressed to me, stating that I had been this day unanimously nominated by the Convention as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

This manifestation of the confidence of a body so distinguished, is received, gentlemen, with lively sensibility and profound gratitude. Altho' I should have been glad if the convention had designated some citizen of the United States more competent than myself to be the instrument of accomplishing the patriotic objects they have in view, I do not feel at liberty to decline their nomination. With my respectful and cordial acknowledgements, you will be pleased to communicate to the Convention my acceptance of their nomination, with the assurance that, whatever may be the event of it, our common country shall ever find me faithful to the Union, and the Constitution, to the principles of public liberty, and to those great measures of National policy which have made us a people, prosperous, respected, and powerful.

Accept, gentlemen, of my thanks for the friendly manner in which you have conveyed the act and sentiments of the Convention.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

Messrs. PETER R. LIVINGSTON, &c.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of a Vice-President; and it appeared, that John Sergeant, of Pa. received the unanimous vote of the Convention. A committee was appointed to inform Mr. Sergeant of his nomination, and request his acceptance. The following was handed in to the Convention on the following day:

MR. SERGEANT'S ANSWER.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14, 1831.

GENTLEMEN—I have received your note of this date, informing me that the National Republican Convention now sitting in this city, have unanimously nominated me as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States.

The nomination by a body so enlightened and patriotic, for one of the highest trusts of the Republic, is felt to be a very great honor, and is appreciated accordingly. It is the more gratifying, as it associates me in their estimation and support with that distinguished citizen, whose public life and character, marked by unflinching devotion to the best interests of our country, and a spirit as generous as it is elevated, are a sure pledge that an administration under his guidance would be comprehensive and national, aiming unceasingly to preserve the Union, to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and Laws, to keep unbroken the public faith and honor, and to regard with becoming indulgence and respect the honest differences of opinion among our fellow citizens, which our Republican institutions permit and invite. To co-operate with him, to the extent of whatever means I possess, in thus promoting the welfare and happiness of the nation, and rescuing the freedom of opinion and conduct from unconstitutional oppression, would be no less my pleasure than my duty.

Be pleased, gentlemen, to make known to the Convention my acceptance of their nomination, and with it, to express to them the unaffected sensibility with which I have received this distinguished proof of their confidence. I beg you to accept my thanks for the kind and flattering terms of your communication, and to be assured of the high respect of

Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
JOHN SERGEANT.

To Messrs. ABNER LACOCK, &c.

When the letters of acceptance by Mr. Clay and Mr. Sergeant were read, they were received by three loud bursts of applause.—We have never witnessed such enthusiasm as was displayed by the numerous spectators attendant on the deliberations of the Convention.—Every heart throbbed with pride at the lofty character of those under whose banner they were now enlisting.

The Convention, on Thursday, waited in a body on the venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and tendered to him their respects. A number of distinguished spectators were present—amongst whom we observed Gov. Coles, of Illinois, and the Hon. Daniel Webster, of Mass. A number of Delegates arrived daily, and swelled the number to nearly 170. As they took their seats, they all recorded their votes for Clay and Sergeant. On Friday, the Address to the people of the U. States was read—after a most eloquent address from the President, and the adoption of a number of resolutions, the Convention adjourned sine die. There were 18 States, and the District of Columbia represented.

This is but a hasty sketch of the principal acts of the Convention—all that we can find time and room for today. We must remark, that we have scarcely ever seen congregated together, a more respectable body of men, both in talent and appearance.

The Influenza, as it is termed, has scarcely ever been more general than at present. In all quarters of the country, its prevalence is noticed. "This cold—this dreadful cold" meets your ear every place you visit; and the "harking" you hear in every assemblage gives token of sincerity in the complaint. Scarcely a family in our region of country has escaped an attack; and we learn, that every place, almost, has been equally afflicted.

The cold, during the past week, has been intense—the mercury at some hour of the twenty-four in each day having fallen as low as zero, and sometimes 1 or 2 degrees below. In addition to the severity of the cold on Saturday last, the wind blew a complete hurricane, commencing about 5 in the morning, and continuing with greater or less force, for nearly 24 hours. We have no doubt damage has been done. We have heard that a house in Franklin township, near Mr. Bailey's tavern, was overturned by the violence of the wind. No injury was done in this town, excepting the destruction of a few tavern signs.—Our oldest inhabitants cannot remember having experienced such a stress of severe weather.

U. S. Senator.—On Tuesday last, the Legislature of Pennsylvania elected GEORGE M. DALLAS, Esq. of Philadelphia, U. S. Senator, (to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Isaac D. Barnard,) on the 11th ballot—receiving 67 votes out of 132. The last ballot stood thus:

Dallas,	67
Hemphill,	34
Rush,	30
Davis,	1

Mr. Blythe and Mr. Pickens voted for Mr. Dallas, and Mr. Marshall for Mr. Rush.

In Senate, Dec. 13, Mr. Blythe presented the petition and documents of Joseph Chamberlain, praying for the passage of a law to enable him to inherit in right of his wife, certain personal estate. Referred to Blythe, Haysinger and Ringland.

In the House, on the 12th, Mr. Pickens presented a petition for an alteration in the Judiciary system. Referred to the Judiciary committee.

So far as the nomination of Mr. CLAY & Mr. SERGEANT has reached the public, it is received with the most lively joy and gratulation. As Gov. BARBOUR said in his speech—CLAY, LIBERTY AND UNION, will be the rallying words throughout the land.
Balt. Patriot.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.

CARROLL, of Carrollton.—At four o'clock yesterday afternoon, by previous appointment, the members of the National Republican Convention, now assembled in this city, made a visit to the venerable CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton, at his residence in Water street. The earnest, respectful and affectionate greetings of such a body of his fellow citizens, drawn as it was, from almost every section of the Union, must have been gratifying to the heart of the aged and venerated patriot. His colleagues in the great struggle and mighty pledge of independence, have one by one withdrawn, and left him to stand alone—the sole monument of those deeply interesting events of other days—the rallying point of the affection and reverence of a whole people! Long and happily may he thus remain, the recipient of these well-earned honors—grateful to the heart, because they spring from the heart.

YORK, Dec. 13.

FIRE.—On Sunday morning a little before five o'clock the cry of Fire was shouted through our streets, and our citizens were called up to witness one of the most destructive fires, which, for a number of years, has occurred in our town. The fire originated in the Frame Filling Mill of Mr. James B. Webb, which joins the large Brick Steam Mill, and both were consumed. The loss is estimated at four thousand dollars.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Ontario, at New-York, London papers to the evening of Nov. 3d, are received by the Courier & Enquirer. Several riots had taken place at Bristol. Belgium has accepted the terms of the Treaty with Holland prescribed by the "Great Powers." Capo d'Istria, the tyrannical President of Greece, has been assassinated.

The most important intelligence by this arrival, is that disturbances of a most appalling nature, have occurred at Bristol in England. In the neighboring town of Bath, some riots also took place, besides in one or two other places, which, however, were easily quelled.

In these disturbances, it does not appear there is any thing which threatens the general tranquility of England. The army, cavalry, and influential persons, of all political opinions, have rallied round the government and magistrates, exerting themselves to prevent disorder and confusion.

We predicted that commotions of this nature, would follow the rejection of the Reform Bill.

The people still seem bent on obtaining that reform in Parliament which has been refused them by the Lords.—Societies with this object, under the title of "political unions" are forming in many places. they avow a determination to preserve the peace of the country.

In France, the government have resolved to create a sufficient number of Peers to carry through the upper Chamber, the Bill which has passed the Chamber of Deputies, abolishing an hereditary peerage.

One chamber of the Belgian Legislature has accepted the terms laid down by the Conference in London; there was no doubt that the Senate would ac-

cede to them. The King of Holland having hesitated on his part, a British fleet had been ordered to the Dutch coast, but timely concessions rendered hostile operations by them unnecessary.

In Poland, the authority of Russia was gradually re-establishing.

The Cholera Morbus continues to cause the utmost alarm throughout Europe. We do not perceive, however, that it has as yet extended its ravages beyond Hamburg and Altona.

The assassination of Capo d'Istria does not surprise us. Whether his removal will be beneficial to Greece, or only entail other evils upon the country by the introduction of a new tyrant or of anarchy, may be reasonably doubted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.

It is proper for us to state, that the vote, in the House of Representatives some days ago, upon Mr. McDuffie's motion, the object of which was favorable to re-chartering the Bank of the United States, was counted and declared, contrary to our impression at the time. That vote affirmed Mr. McDuffie's motion, by more than two to one, and may be considered as a decisive indication of the first impression of the House on that question.

An attempt has been made in the Legislature of South Carolina to remove Dr. COOPER from the Presidency of Columbia College. The avowed ground of the motion for that purpose was, that he has incited religious infidelity among the pupils under his charge.—His calculation of "the value of the Union," however, no doubt entered into the considerations which called for his removal. The motion for direct removal was modified, by the vote of the Doctor's friends, so as to propose a request to the Trustees of the College to inquire into his conduct, and, in the event of its being found to be improper, then to remove him; and, thus modified, the motion passed with scarcely a dissenting voice.
Nat. Int.

The Bucks County Intelligencer, of the 15th, says:—"Mrs. Chapman, alias Espo's Mina, arrived here by yesterday's stage. She left Erie on the 5th inst. accompanied by Mr. Mahaffy, who was deputed by the Sheriff of Erie county to convey her to this place.—She was taken before Esq. Shaw and after a short examination, committed to prison to await her trial. The verdict of the inquest was read to her, and she acknowledged that her name was formerly Chapman, but replied to few questions, being previously informed by the prosecuting attorney that she was under no obligations to do so. She appears to be care-worn—about 43 years of age—of stout large frame, with strongly marked features, an unusually masculine appearance, and is at least four or five inches taller than Mina.—Her countenance indicates a woman of some intelligence; but the fatigues of travelling, together with the anxiety of mind which she must undoubtedly have experienced for some time, rendered her looks not very prepossessing. We understand, as she passed through Philadelphia, she had an interview with her counsel, David Paul Brown, who will be here to manage her defence. Mrs. C. was placed in a separate apartment, and will not probably see Mina until they are arraigned together in court, which commences its sitting today, to plead to the indictment."

The Susquehanna River was frozen over, at Harrisburg, on the night of the 7th inst. The Chronicle, printed at that place, says, such a circumstance has not occurred so early in the season since 1796.

The House of Assembly of Georgia, have unanimously passed a vote of censure of Mr. Calhoun for the "sentiments" contained in his address to the United States, on the subject of State rights. Not an individual could be found in that body willing to sanction the odious and most pernicious doctrine of nullification. The Vice President has indeed fallen from his high estate.
Fredonian.

Infanticide.—Negro Betsey, a slave, was tried at Hagerstown on Thursday week, on a charge of murdering her infant illegitimate child. The child had been found dead in a place where it had been concealed, under circumstances which were conclusive in the minds of the examining physicians that it had been born alive, and that its life had been terminated by violent means.—The jury after being out 15 minutes returned a verdict of Guilty. Sentence of death was passed upon the prisoner.

From the New-Orleans Argus.

"A Riot—a Rioting—and a Rioting." The ship Ann, from Philadelphia, brought out between three and four hundred laborers for the canal, mostly sons of Hibernia, and "sons and wild" of Caledonia. On Saturday evening, having taken certain "creature comforts" from the groceries, they proceeded to let off the feuds which had been pent up during the voyage, and a real battle ensued. We understand that it continued for several hours, and that the carnage has had no equal since the terrible conflicts recorded by Knickerbocker. The wounded, we understand, have been taken to the hospital, and it is supposed that the missing have taken refuge in the Calaboose.

The Boston Morning Post remarks that it was stated in the pulpit, by one of the clergy, that nearly twenty thousand persons are sick in that city—about one third of the population.

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.			
Flour,	5 00	Oats,	33 to 37
Wheat,	1 05 to 1 12	Whiskey,	39
Corn,	45 to 52	Plaster,	4 50
Rye,	78 to 80	Feathers,	34

MARRIED.

On Wednesday the 7th inst. by the Rev. C. G. M'Lean, Mr. Alexander M'Loain, to Miss Eliza Brinkerhoff—both of Mountpleasant township.

On Sunday the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Geiger, Mr. John Palmer, of this county, to Miss Elizabeth Brown, of Frederick county, Md.

On Thursday the 1st inst. by the Rev. N. J. Stroh, Mr. Samuel Wagener, of Adams co. to Miss Nancy Dower, of Westpennsbrough township, Cumberland county.

DEED.

On Sunday the 4th inst. Mr. Andrew Topper, of Germany township, in the 84th year of his age.

On the 24th ult. Mr. John Jacob Acker, of this county, in the 67th year of his age.

On Tuesday the 6th inst. in Philadelphia, of inflammation of the brain, Mrs. Nancy, wife of Wm. F. Gaddes, publisher of the Philadelphia, and daughter of the late Henry M'Comick, of Dauphin county, Pa. in the 28th year of her age.

On Wednesday last, Michael Strehly, of Mountpleasant township, in the 12th year of his age.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber, Executor of the last Will and Testament of HENRY HOKK, deceased, will offer at Public Sale on Friday the 30th December inst. a

2 STORY STONE Dwelling House

and Lot of Ground, with the Improvements, situate in East York Street, in the borough of Gettysburg, late part of the estate of said deceased. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.—Attendance will be given and terms of sale made known by.

GEORGE SMYSER, Ex'r.

Dec. 30. If not sold on said day, the property will be RENTED for one year from the first of April next.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Monday the 23d of January next, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

A Tract of Land, Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William M'Pherson, the heirs of John Sweney, deceased, the heirs of J. M'Conaughy, deceased, and others, containing

235 ACRES,

more or less, on which are erected a

two-story weather-boarded

Dwelling-house,

a Log Barn, a good well of water, and an Orchard. There is a good proportion of excellent Woodland, and fine Meadow.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of unimproved Land,

Situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Dennis M'Guire, John Robinson and others, containing NINETY ACRES, more or less.—To be sold as the Estate of WM. HAMILTON, deceased.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

JAMES BLACK, } Adm'rs.

JESSE HAMILTON, }

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Dec. 20. If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be RENTED.

SPLENDID SCHEME!

One Prize of \$25,000,

ONE of 10,000,

1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,440,

AND NO LESS THAN

FORTY OF \$1,000!

THE TWENTY-SIXTH CLASS OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 31st of Dec.

60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Balls.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$25,000	51	100
1	10,000	50
1	5,000	102
1	4,440	103
40	1,000	1479
40	500	11475
51	200	10

Tickets, \$10—Halves, \$5;

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, Dec. 20.

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 25,


16 33 37 53 34 26 59 1 44

navigation. It is variously hoped that the means for finishing the several works now under contract and in active progress will be liberally furnished, and that nothing will be omitted that may have a tendency to facilitate their completion and to render them productive in order that the state may soon realize the abundant harvest from them which their extent and the magnificent scale on which they are constructed give so much reason to anticipate. The whole amount of money which has been paid to the Treasurer of the Board of Canal Commissioners up to the 23d November, was twelve millions, three hundred thirty-four thousand, four hundred and eighty-eight dollars and sixty-two cents; of this sum two millions, ninety-two thousand, seven hundred and two dollars and thirty-seven cents, have been received by him since the date of the last report of the Board of Canal Commissioners, out of which the sum of one million two hundred sixty-one thousand, two hundred and sixty-six dollars seven cents, was paid out for repairs and damages connected with and on account of old contracts entered into prior to the year 1830, in which year but 31 miles of canal was authorized to be constructed. This sum of twelve millions, three hundred and thirty-four thousand, four hundred and eighty-eight dollars and sixty-two cents, with the additions that will be required to finish the several works, may seem large to most of my fellow citizens, and to constitute a debt that neither we nor our posterity will be able to discharge. I am not one of those who believe a public debt to be a public blessing, nor would I willingly lend my aid as a public functionary to involve the Commonwealth in a visionary scheme of imaginary improvement, the success or practicability of which would be entirely of doubtful experiment, and the utility or public advantage of which would be altogether problematical or uncertain. Neither of these is in my opinion the case with the plan of improvements now prosecuting in this state; but if it were otherwise, there has been no period within the last two years when the progress of the system could have been arrested without producing consequences not only involving inextricable ruin and destruction to individuals, contractors and others, largely engaged in the construction of the works, but the state itself in difficulties of the most disastrous character, from which it could not have been extricated without incurring the imputation of pursuing a vacillating course of policy, and of a want of good faith in its transactions with individuals; besides being justly chargeable with a want of that bold and magnanimous spirit of enterprise which her abundant resources and the wealth and prosperity she enjoys in such profusion would justly entitle her to entertain and to indulge; the loss of from ten to twelve millions of dollars and the abandonment to ruin and entire destruction of works, which, when finished, would be considered proud monuments of Pennsylvania's wisdom and greatness, but if abandoned, must and inevitably would be considered the degrading monuments of her imbecility and folly, would, I should suppose, satisfy the most sceptical, of the consummate disgrace and ignominy to which such a course of policy must necessarily have subjected her. Besides, without in that case possessing a single work of valuable improvement within the State, her debt, with all the interest accumulating thereon, would, without any aid to be derived from any other source, be drawn from the pockets of the people by a heavy and burdensome taxation. But if we may judge from the operations of the New-York Canals, which in that great state have, in the course of a few years, caused cities to spring up in the midst of a howling wilderness, and the wilderness itself to be converted into fruitful fields, and to become the resort of the industrious and enterprising from all sections of the country, and which, from their almost incredible productiveness, leave no room for doubt that in the course of a very few years they will not only pour into the Treasury of the State the millions which their construction cost, but will produce a revenue thereafter permanent and ample for all the purposes to which the State may desire to apply it; we can scarcely permit ourselves to entertain a doubt that a similar state of prosperity and success awaits us and will in a short time manifest itself in the operations upon our own public work; our means of giving full employment to our Canals and Rail Roads, when they shall have been finished, being at least equal to, if not greater than those of the State of New-York. The abundance of our Coal and Iron, of the former of which they possess none, and of the latter comparatively but small quantities, will give our works advantages in reference to their active business which theirs do not possess; in all other res-

Owing to the unusually protracted rainy season and the continual state of humidity and moisture produced in consequence of it, the public works, which had been finished in the fall of the last & early in the spring of the present year, were not so productive as had been anticipated. The works being new, the frequent heavy rains affected the banks of the canals which had not become sufficiently settled and firm, and produced repeated breaches, in consequence of which the navigation was often interrupted and rendered precarious and unsafe in regard to the delays which were necessarily by that means occasioned, which begat a want of confidence in the security against the hindrance and want of expedition to which the transportation of produce to market or for return lading upon the canals, would thus necessarily be exposed. The heavy freshets too which swelled the Conemaugh and Kiskiminitas rivers to an extraordinary height, caused great injury and destruction to the public works along the western division of the canal; and the dam at Leechburg, or a large proportion of it having been carried off, it became necessary to construct a new one; this work being an extensive one required considerable time for its accomplishment, and caused the operations upon that division of the canal to be protracted from early in the month of July, until the present time, but it is rapidly approaching a state when the water will again be introduced, and the navigation restored to its former prosperous and useful condition. The several divisions of the Pennsylvania canal which have recently been in a condition for safe and active navigation, and which give great promise of realizing all the solid advantages, and fulfilling the high expectations in future, which the friends of the system have not ceased to anticipate from them, are the Eastern division from Middletown to Duncan's Island, 24 miles in length, part of the Susquehanna division from the out-let lock at Duncan's Island to the commencement of the Juniata division, 1 mile and 5/8-100ths long, the Juniata division extending from Duncan's Island to section No. 181, 1/4 of a mile above the town of Huntingdon, in Huntingdon county, being 55 5/8-100ths miles in length. The Susquehanna division extending also from Duncan's Island to the south end of the towing path bridge at Northumberland, being 39 miles in length, including 1 5/8-100th mile above mentioned; the North Branch division extending from its intersection with the West Branch, in the basin at the town of Northumberland, to the feeder dam at Nanticoke falls, being 53 1/2 miles in length, and the Western division above mentioned, extending from Johnstown, in the county of Cambria, to the out-let lock into the Monongahela at Pittsburgh, being in length 104 miles and 33-100ths of a mile, to which may be added the Delaware division from Bristol to Pottsville, being in length 5 1/2 miles, and into which throughout its whole length, it is understood, the water has been very recently admitted. The amount of tolls received upon the several divisions of the canal, (owing to the causes I have mentioned,) up to the 31st October last, was \$33,241 20. It is estimated that the receipts into the treasury from that source, will in the whole of the next season amount to the sum of \$150,000. For the state of the public works now under contract, and the time of their probable completion, you are respectfully referred to the report of the canal commissioners which will contain, in detail, all the necessary information in reference to the various subjects connected with the internal improvement of the State. It is a fact, that redounds greatly to the honor of this State, and the recollection of it must always be gratifying to its citizens, that Pennsylvania was the first state in the Union to commence and prosecute with success the improvement of her internal condition. The first turnpike road ever constructed in the United States is indebted for its commencement and completion to the State of Pennsylvania, and although avarice and prejudice had well nigh demolished that proud monument, the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike road, reared by the spirit of improvement that manifested itself so early a period, by a fierce and violent opposition to it in all its stages; still perseverance overcame opposition; the highly useful and valuable enterprise was eventually completed, and the distance between Philadelphia and Lancaster, which before its construction required nearly as much time to travel it as it now occupies, the mail stage to perform the journey between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, is now travelled in less than a single day. The success of this substantial and highly useful memorial of the determined perseverance of its projectors, caused the spirit of improvement to spread throughout every portion of the State, and although the spirit of opposition continued, those of improvement and patriotism triumphed, and we have now within this happy commonwealth, more than 2,500 miles of turnpike roads, and notwithstanding the uniform opposition that has always manifested itself against every attempt to enter upon a new project of improvement, Pennsylvania has now within her limits internal improvements, consisting of turnpike roads, canals, rail ways and bridges, all of them constructed since the year 1791, for which there has been disbursed from the public treasury of the State, and by corporations, a sum exceeding thirty-seven millions of dollars; and yet, after all these large disbursements, Pennsylvania has not been impoverished, nor is she less prosperous now than she was before these improvements were constructed, and the disbursements made; on the contrary, her prosperity has been greatly enlarged, and the wealth, the comforts and the happiness of her people have been most astonishingly increased. What would have been the condition of Pennsylvania, if her turnpike roads had never been constructed, and her bridges had not been built? In that case, instead of possessing an extensive territory of fertile and luxuriant soil, eminently improved, studded with numerous splendid and highly cultivated farms, embellished with beautiful and substantial dwelling houses and barns, and exhibiting one continued scene of abundance, wealth and continually increasing prosperity and comfort, the consequences of the encouragement given, by the opening of those numerous avenues to market, to industry and enterprise, and the strong inducement to increase production thus excited; we should present an immense unimproved surface, with here and there a but, a slovenly, careless, indifferent state of agriculture, which the want of encouragement, by opening the necessary avenues and conveniences to market, will always produce, and a state of squalid poverty and wretchedness that would contrast badly

with the richness of our soil, and the numerous advantages with which the God of nature has favored us, and which he designed we should improve with a view to an increase of our comforts and happiness. The northern and western regions of Pennsylvania present strong claims for legislative attention to their wants, interests and their respective wants. Possessing throughout a rich and exuberantly productive soil, a healthy climate and a capacity to admit of a numerous and dense population, and eminently calculated to confer on that population the blessings of health and abundance, which in connexion with the cheapness of the soil cannot fail to hold out strong inducements to the emigrant, and especially to the young, the industrious and the enterprising, to seek for the comforts and advantages in those sections of the State which are denied to them elsewhere. The rapid increase of population in that region of the west, which lies between Pittsburgh and Lake Erie, and the spirit of enterprise and improvement which is every where visible, the active industry and intelligence of its population, its mineral productions and its entire adaptation to every species of production known to agriculture, or to the most enlarged state of proficiency to which husbandry has attained, give it strong claims to a participation in the advantages of the public improvements now constructing by the State, by opening a line of communication from Pittsburgh to Erie Harbor by such route as shall be deemed to possess the greatest possible advantages. The great superiority which a line of improvement, connecting the great eastern and western waters with Lake Erie, would have over the Erie canal, in the State of New-York, by presenting an open and safe navigation from four to six weeks earlier in the spring, and from two to four weeks later in the fall than that afforded by the great New-York improvement, would not fail to draw into this State, a large proportion of the trade from the territory of Michigan, & also of that of the State of Ohio. The rapid settlement, and the immense advantages that would immediately result from such an improvement, would not only tend to increase the prosperity of an immense fertile territory, but would add largely to the general wealth & eminently increase the power, the strength and resources of the State. The same observations which have been made with regard to the great western region, will apply with all their force to that of the north, and to its valuable, enterprising & industrious population. The people on the North Branch of the Susquehanna, present, it is believed, as strong claims to legislative attention, with regard to a distribution of its scheme of improvements and an extension of them into that region from the end of the canal now constructing on the North Branch, to the line dividing this State from that of New-York, as can be presented from any quarter. A canal or slack water navigation to the State line, would, by a canal for a distance of sixteen miles from thence to the town of Elmira, in the State of New-York, give a connection through the Chemung and Seneca canals, and the Seneca and Cayuga canal, with the great Hudson and Erie canal, and thus open a water communication with all the interior of the State of New-York. An examination and survey of the route from the waters of the Susquehanna to the Seneca lake was deemed sufficiently important by the legislature to have authorized and cause it to be made during the administration of the late Governor Snyder. It is believed that the advantages resulting from such an improvement would be incalculable—it would possess all the advantages in common with a communication with Lake Erie above referred to, in regard to a more early and late navigation in the spring and fall than any of the New-York canals would afford. Much of the produce of that great and productive State would find vent to the eastern and southern markets by the Pennsylvania canal, and the salt & plaster that would be brought into this State from the State of New-York, and the coal and iron that would be taken from Pennsylvania into that State in return, would it is believed abundantly justify the enterprise. The improvement of the navigation of the Monongahela by means of a slack water navigation from near Pittsburgh to Brownsville in the county of Fayette, and the final extension of the canal from Easton to Carpenter's Point on the Delaware, are subjects, it is believed, too important to escape the attention of the legislature. Having pointed out the eminent advantages which would result from the improvements contemplated in the regions of the West and of the North, and suggested the propriety of improving the navigation of the Monongahela and of the extension of the canal from Easton along the line of the Delaware to Carpenter's Point, it remains for you, to whom the revenues of the Commonwealth have been committed, and by whom they can alone be appropriated, to direct when, in what manner, and to what extent those works shall be commenced and prosecuted with a view to their final completion. The act of incorporation, long sought for by the citizens of York county, granting them the privilege of constructing a rail road to the Maryland line, might, it seems to me, be extended to that enterprising people, without the danger of compromising the interests of the State of Pennsylvania—when we all are to bear their proportion of the public burdens, it is but reasonable that all should participate in the public benefits. I have received, during the recess of the legislature, from the Governors of the States of Connecticut, New-Hampshire, and Maine, communications enclosing Resolutions of their respective State Legislatures, copies of which will be laid before you. All the duties enjoined upon the executive by the laws or by resolutions of the legislature, have been promptly discharged. With the assurance of a most cordial co-operation with you in all such constitutional measures as you shall in your wisdom deem it expedient to adopt for the public good, I commend you to the direction and guidance of Him who alone can lend you in the course of your deliberations, to wise and happy results. GEO. WOLF. Harrisburg, December 7, 1831.

Pennsylvania Legislature.
IN SENATE—DECEMBER 6.
This being the day fixed in the Constitution for the meeting of the Legislature, both branches convened in the Capitol accordingly.
On motion of Mr. Sullivan, the returns of the new members were read; twenty nine members present.
On motion of Mr. Drumheller, Senate went into the election of Speaker. WILLIAM G. HAWKINS had 28 votes, and JACOB KREPPS 1 vote—W. G. Hawkins elected.
On motion, Mr. Ringland, Mr. Matheys and Dr. Burden, were appointed a committee, who, in conjunction with a similar committee of the House of Representatives, if the House should appoint such committee, should inform the Governor, that the two Houses were organized, and ready to receive his communication.
Messrs. Petrik and Krepps were appointed a committee to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate is organized.
Adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.
DECEMBER 7.
On motion of Mr. Krepps, the following were appointed the
STANDING COMMITTEES.
Accounts—Messrs. Miller, Blythe, Meckling, Jackson, of Huntingdon, and Kern.
Claims—Messrs. Sullivan, Krepps, Smyser, Matheys and Drumheller.
Judiciary System—Messrs. Kerlin, Packer, Miller, Livingston and Burden.
Militia System—Messrs. Ringland, Piper, Robinson, Matheys and Cunningham.
Banks—Messrs. Boyd, Jackson, of Huntingdon, Bertolet, Houston and Taylor.
Education—Messrs. Hassinger, Jackson, of Chester, Livingston, Fullerton and Morris.
Roads, Bridges and Inland Navigation—Messrs. Cunningham, Petrik, Hays, Drumheller and Hassinger.
Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Drumheller, Jackson, of Chester, Bertolet, Wilber and Robinson.
Election Districts—Messrs. Krepps, Klingensmith, Piper, Blythe and Fullerton.
Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Fullerton, Boyd, Drumheller, Robinson and Meckling.
Compare Bills and present them to the Governor for his approbation—Messrs. Krepps, Piper, Bertolet, Miller and Kern.
Corporations—Messrs. Packer, Hays, Miller, Hassinger and Klingensmith.
Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Morris, Miller, Petrik, Ringland and Boyd.
Revenue Bills from the House of Representatives—Messrs. Taylor, Burden, Jackson, of Huntingdon, Klingensmith and Boyd.
State Library—Messrs. Burden, Piper and Wilber.
On Public Buildings—Messrs. Stoeber, Ringland, Bertolet, and Hassinger.
After the presentation of several petitions, and the adoption of a number of resolutions, the Senate, agreeably to order, went into an election of clerks, of officers and printers, when the following was the result:
WALTER S. FRANKLIN, Clerk.
LAWRENCE L. MINOR, Assistant clerk.
JOSEPH BLACK, Sergeant-at-arms.
ROBERT DICKEY, Door-keeper.
HENRY WELSH, Printer of the English Journal.
JOHN GEBHART, Printer of the German Journal.
HAMILTON & SON, Printer of the Bills.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
DECEMBER 6.
At 3 o'clock the House was organized, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution; the clerk having read over the returns of the several election districts, it appeared that ninety six members were present.
It was moved and seconded, that the House proceed to the election of Speaker, when on a second ballot, Mr. JOHN LAPORTE received 56 votes, which elected him. Mr. JOHN GEBHART, the Anti-masonic candidate, with one off, and one on, retained his 20 votes.
DECEMBER 8.
The Speaker announced the following as the
STANDING COMMITTEES.
Ways and Means—Messrs. Patterson, of Washington, Riddell, Stewart, Ashmead, Anderson, Hopkins and Wallace.
Judiciary System—Messrs. Shannon, McCulloch, Fuller, Findlay, Smith, Greenough and Ramsey.
Claims—Messrs. Ramsey, Stewart, McWilliams, Platt, Campbell, Collar and Shearer.
Agriculture—Messrs. Oliver, Kerr, Potteiger, Pickering, Kneppley, Lynn and Hinkle.
Education—Messrs. Anderson, Stokes, Houston, Vansant, Kerr, Dunlop, and Buchanan.
Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Dunlop, Wanner, Bayne, Boileau, Mackey, Donnel and Griffith.
Accounts—Messrs. Hutzinger, Shearer, Reid, of Armstrong, Irvin, McKeehan, Weyand and Porter.
Militia System—Messrs. Davis, Power, McWilliams, Patterson, of Fayette, Gross, Matliot and Buchanan.
Election Districts—Messrs. Boyer, Hoover, Felton, Whitehill, Weida, Bertels and Cocklin.
Banks—Messrs. Peltz, Riddell, Brown, Bratton, Broadhead, Beecher and Moorhead.
Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Waugh, Goodman, Fox, Coplan, Marshall, Burrows and Mitchell.
Bridges, State and Turnpike Roads—Messrs. Gebhart, Johnston, Strohm, Toinlinson, Martin, Stokes and Spayd.
Corporations—Messrs. Read, of Susquehanna, Goodman, Rhule, Ashbridge, Rankin, James, High.
Inland Navigation and Internal Improvement—Messrs. Hemphill, Read, of Susquehanna, Crawford, Beaver, Gaborian, Weston, Walker, Oliver, Valentine, Overfield, Keleher and Purpance.
Local Appropriations—Messrs. Hopkins, Andrews, Gebhart, Flockinger, Sharon, Kerr and Reid, of Armstrong.
Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Tomlinson, Pennypacker, Kauffman, Roush, Fox, Hoover and McKeehan.
To compare Bills and present them to the Governor—Messrs. Miller, Platt and Lovett.
Library—Messrs. Kerr, Roush & Hinkle.
On the Public Buildings—Messrs. Vansant, Ashbridge, Bratton, Pickering and Wanner.
After the presentation of several petitions, the House, agreeably to order,

went into an election of officers and printers, when the following was the result:
FRANCIS R. SHUNK, Clerk.
THOS. J. GROSS, Assistant Clerk.
JAMES SMITH, Sergeant-at-arms.
THOMAS WALLACE, Door-keeper.
HENRY WELSH, Printer of the English Journal.
JACOB BAAB, Printer of the German Journal.
HAMILTON & SON, Printer of the Bills.
CONGRESS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
The following gentlemen were announced as having been appointed by the Chair, since the last sitting of the House, to compose the several
STANDING COMMITTEES.
Elections—Messrs. Claiborne, Randolph, Holland, Griffin, Bethune, Collier, and Arnold.
Ways and Means—Messrs. McDuffie, Verplanck, Ingersoll, Gilmore, Alexander, Wilde, and Gaither.
Commerce—Messrs. Cambreleng, Howard, Sutherland, Lamar, Newton, Davis, of Mass. and Jarvis.
Claims—Messrs. Whittlesay, of Ohio, Barber, of Conn. McIntire, Patton, Ihrie, Hogan, and Rencher.
Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Archer, Everett, of Mass. Taylor, Polk, Crawford, Barnwell, and Wayne.
Military Affairs—Messrs. Drayton, Vance, Blair, of S. C. Mitchell, of Maryland, Speight, Adair, and Ward.
Naval Affairs—Messrs. Hoffman, Carson, White, of N. York, Anderson, Branch, Milligan, and Watmough.
Indian Affairs—Messrs. Bell, Lewis, Thompson, of Georgia, Angel, Storr, Mason, and Lecompte.
Manufactures—Messrs. Adams, Lewis, Condict, Findlay, Horn, Dayne, Worthington, and Barbour, of Va.
Agriculture—Messrs. Root, McCoy, of Va. Smith, of Pa. Chandler, Jenifer, Wheeler, and Tompkins.
Judiciary—Messrs. Davis, of S. C. Ellsworth, Daniel, White, of Lou. Foster, Gordon, and Beardsley.
District of Columbia—Messrs. Doddridge, Washington, Semmes, Armstrong, Thomas, of Md. McCoy, of Pa. and Chinn.
Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Johnson, of Ky. Conner, Russell, Pearce, Jewett, Johnson, of Va. and Newman.
Private Land Claims—Messrs. Johnson, of Tenn. Coke, Stanberry, Mardis, Marshall, Carr, of Indiana, and Bullard.
Public Lands—Messrs. Wickliffe, Duncan, Hunt, Irvin, Clay, Boon, and Plummer.
Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Muhlenberg, Nuckolls, Bouldin, Crane, Bates, of Mass. Hammons, and Standifer.
Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs. Hubbard, Isaacs, Mitchell, of S. C. Denny, Pendleton, Doubleday, and Kavanaugh.
Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Burges, Ford, Evans, of Maine, Reed, of N. York, Appleton, Lansing, and Southard.
Public Expenditures—Messrs. Hall, of N. C. Davenport, Lyon, Thomson, of Ohio, Coulter, Pierson, and Henry King.
Territories—Messrs. Kerr, of Md. Creighton, W. B. Shepard, Williams, of N. C. Huntington, Allen, of Ky. and Roane.
Accounts—Messrs. Allen, of Va. Burd, and Bergen.
Revisal and Unfinished Business—Messrs. Reed, of Mass. Kennon, and Soule.
Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Messrs. Stephens, Wardwell, and Fitzgerald.
Expenditures in the War Department—Messrs. A. H. Shepherd, Mann, and Feltner.
Expenditures in the State Department—Messrs. Lent, Evans, of Pa. and McKay.
Expenditures of Public Buildings—Messrs. Young, Spence, and Tracy.
Expenditures in the Post Office—Messrs. Hawes, Bates, of Maine, and Broadhead, of N. Y.
Expenditures in the Navy Department—Messrs. Maxwell, Hall, of Tenn. and Harper.

PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq., President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District, and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. MCLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 30th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 23d day of January next—
Notice is hereby Given
To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.
Dated at Gettysburg, the 20th day of December, A. D. 1831.
WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
BLANKS, of all kinds, for sale at this Printing-Office.

ral and other productions which will require transportation to market, and will seek that by the Canals, and Rail Roads, will be at least equal to theirs. May we not then indulge the very reasonable hope, that, if their public works will in a few years pay for themselves by the revenues they produce, they will do so likewise, if we will only exercise sufficient patience to see them finished and placed in a condition to accomplish so desirable, but at the same time so certain a result.

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Silk.—We learn from the New York American, Advocate, that there were raised in the town of Mansfield, in Connecticut, during the last year, three thousand two hundred pounds of Raw Silk. This looks like a serious beginning of the culture of an important article of commerce and consumption.

After the presentation of several petitions, the House, agreeably to order,


at this Printing-Office.

navigation. It is anxiously hoped that the means for finishing the several works now under contract and in active progress will be liberally furnished, and that nothing will be omitted that may have a tendency to facilitate their completion and to render them productive, in order that the state may soon realize the abundant harvest from them which their extent and the magnificent scale on which they are constructed give so much reason to anticipate. The whole amount of money which has been paid to the Treasurer of the Board of Canal Commissioners up to the 23d November, was twelve millions, three hundred thirty-four thousand, four hundred and eighty-eight dollars and sixty-two cents; of this sum two millions, ninety-two thousand, seven hundred and two dollars and thirty-seven cents, have been received by him since the date of the last report of the Board of Canal Commissioners, out of which the sum of one million two hundred sixty-one thousand, two hundred and sixty-six dollars seven cents, was paid out for repairs and damages connected with and on account of old contracts entered into prior to the year 1830, in which year but 3½ miles of canal was authorized to be constructed. This sum of twelve millions, three hundred and thirty-four thousand, four hundred and eighty-eight dollars and sixty-two cents, with the additions that will be required to finish the several works, may seem large to most of my fellow citizens, and to constitute a debt that neither we nor our posterity will be able to discharge. I am not one of those who believe a public debt to be a public blessing, nor would I willingly lend my aid as a public functionary to involve the Commonwealth in a visionary scheme of imaginary improvement, the success or practicability of which would be entirely of doubtful experiment, and the utility or public advantage of which would be altogether problematical or uncertain. Neither of these is in my opinion the case with the plan of improvements now prosecuting in this state: but if it were otherwise, there has been no period within the last two years when the progress of the system could have been arrested without producing consequences not only involving in inextricable ruin and destruction individuals, contractors and others, largely engaged in the construction of the works, but the state itself in difficulties of the most disastrous character, from which it could not have been extricated without incurring the imputation of pursuing a vacillating course of policy, and of a want of good faith in its transactions with individuals; besides being justly chargeable with a want of that hold and magnanimous spirit of enterprise which her abundant resources and the wealth and prosperity she enjoys in such profusion would justly entitle her to entertain and to indulge; the loss of from ten to twelve millions of dollars and the abandonment to ruin and entire destruction of works, which, when finished, would be considered proud monuments of Pennsylvania's wisdom and greatness, but if abandoned, must and inevitably would be considered the degrading monuments of her imbecility and folly, would, I should suppose, satisfy the most sceptical, of the consummate disgrace and ignominy to which such a course of policy must necessarily have subjected her. Besides, without in that case possessing a single work of valuable improvement within the State, her debt, with all the interest accumulating thereon, would, without any aid to be derived from any other source, be drawn from the pockets of the people by a heavy and burdensome taxation. But if we may judge from the operations of the New-York Canals, which in that great state have, in the course of a few years, caused cities to spring up in the midst of a howling wilderness, and the wilderness itself to be converted into fruitful fields, and to become the resort of the industrious and enterprising from all sections of the country, and which, from their almost incredible productiveness, leave no room for doubt that in the course of a very few years they will not only pour into the Treasury of the State the millions which their construction cost, but will produce a revenue thereafter permanent and ample for all the purposes to which the State may desire to apply it; we can scarcely permit ourselves to entertain a doubt that a similar state of prosperity and success awaits us and will in a short time manifest itself in the operations upon our own public works, our means of giving full employment to our Canals and Rail Roads, when they shall have been finished, being at least equal to, if not greater than those of the State of New-York. The abundance of our Coal and Iron, of the former of which they possess none, and of the latter comparatively but small quantities, will give our works advantages in reference to their active business which theirs do not possess; in all other respects too the quantity of our agricultural and other productions which will require transportation to market, and will seek that by the Canals, and Rail Roads, will be at least equal to theirs. May we not then indulge the very reasonable hope, that, if their public works will in a few years pay for themselves by the revenues they produce, ours will do so likewise, if we will only exercise sufficient patience to see them finished and placed in a condition to accomplish so desirable, but at the same time so certain a result.

Owing to the unusually protracted rainy season and the continual state of humidity and moisture produced in consequence of it, the public works, which had been finished in the fall of the last & early in the spring of the present year, were not so productive as had been anticipated. The works being new, the frequent heavy rains affected the banks of the canals which had not become sufficiently settled and firm, and produced repeated breaches, in consequence of which the navigation was often interrupted and rendered precarious and unsafe in regard to the delays which were necessarily by that means occasioned, which begat a want of confidence in the security against the hindrance and want of expedition to which the transportation of produce to market or for return lading upon the canals, would thus necessarily be exposed. The heavy freshets too which swelled the Conemaugh and Kiskimintus rivers to an extraordinary height, caused great injury and destruction to the public works along the western division of the canal; and the dam at Leechburg, or a large proportion of it having been carried off, it became necessary to construct a new one; this work being an extensive one required considerable time for its accomplishment, and caused the operations upon that division of the canal to be protracted from early in the month of July, until the present time, but it is rapidly approaching a state when the water will again be introduced, and the navigation restored to its former prosperous and useful condition. The several divisions of the Pennsylvania canal which have recently been in a condition for safe and active navigation, and which give great promise of realizing all the solid advantages, and fulfilling the high expectations in future, which the friends of the system have not ceased to anticipate from them, are the Eastern division from Middletown to Duncan's Island, 34 miles in length, part of the Susquehanna division from the out-let lock at Duncan's Island to the commencement of the Juniata division, 1 mile and 58-100ths long, the Juniata division extending from Duncan's Island to section No. 194, 4 of a mile above the town of Huntingdon, in Huntingdon county, being 85 5-100ths miles in length. The Susquehanna division extending also from Duncan's Island to the south end of the towing path bridge at Northumberland, being 39 miles in length, including 1 58-100th mile above mentioned; the North Branch division extending from its intersection with the West Branch, in the basin at the town of Northumberland, to the feeder dam at Nanticoke falls, being 53½ miles in length, and the Western division above mentioned, extending from Johnstown, in the county of Cambria, to the out-let lock into the Monongahela at Pittsburgh, being in length 104 miles and 33-100ths of a mile, to which may be added the Delaware division from Bristol to Easton, being in length 59½, and into which throughout its whole length, it is understood, the water has been very recently admitted. The amount of tolls received upon the several divisions of the canal, (owing to the causes I have mentioned,) up to the 31st October last, was \$33,241 20. It is estimated that the receipts into the treasury from that source, will in the whole of the next season amount to the sum of \$150,000. For the state of the public works now under contract, and the time of their probable completion, you are respectfully referred to the report of the canal commissioners which will contain, in detail, all the necessary information in reference to the various subjects connected with the internal improvement of the State. It is a fact, that redounds greatly to the honor of this State, and the recollection of it must always be gratifying to its citizens, that Pennsylvania was the first state in the Union to commence and prosecute with success the improvement of her internal condition. The first turnpike road ever constructed in the United States is indebted for its commencement and completion to the State of Pennsylvania, and although avarice and prejudice had well nigh demolished that proud monument, the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike road, reared by the spirit of improvement that manifested itself so early a period, by a fierce and violent opposition to it in all its stages; still perseverance overcame opposition: the highly useful and valuable enterprise was eventually completed, and the distance between Philadelphia and Lancaster, which before its construction required nearly as much time to travel it as it now occupies the mail stage to perform the journey between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, is now travelled in less than a single day. The success of this substantial and highly useful memorial of the determined perseverance of its projectors, caused the spirit of improvement to spread throughout every portion of the State, and although the spirit of opposition continued, the love of improvement and patriotism triumphed, and we have now within this happy commonwealth, more than 2,500 miles of turnpike roads, and notwithstanding the uniform opposition that has always manifested itself against every attempt to enter upon a new project of improvement, Pennsylvania has now within her limits internal improvements consisting of turnpike roads, canals, rail ways and bridges, all of them constructed since the year 1791, for which there has been disbursed from the public treasury of the State, and by corporations, a sum exceeding thirty-seven millions of dollars; and yet, after all these large disbursements, Pennsylvania has not been impoverished, nor is she less prosperous now than she was before these improvements were constructed, and the disbursements made; on the contrary, her prosperity has been greatly enlarged, and the wealth, the comforts and the happiness of her people have been most astonishingly increased. What would have been the condition of Pennsylvania, if her turnpike roads had never been constructed, and her bridges had not been built? In that case, instead of possessing an extensive territory of fertile and luxuriant soil, eminently improved, studded with numerous splendid and highly cultivated farms, embellished with beautiful and substantial dwelling houses and barns, and exhibiting one continued scene of abundance, wealth and continually increasing prosperity and comfort, the consequences of the encouragement given, by the opening of those numerous avenues to market, to industry and enterprise, and the strong inducement to increase production thus excited; we should present an immense unimproved surface, with here and there a hut, a slovenly, careless, indifferent state of agriculture, which the want of encouragement, by opening the necessary avenues and conveniences to market, will always produce, and a state of squalid poverty and wretchedness that would contrast badly

with the richness of our soil, and the numerous advantages with which the God of nature has favored us, and which he designed we should improve with a view to an increase of our comforts and happiness. The northern and western regions of Pa. present strong claims for legislative attention to their several interests, and their respective wants. Possessing throughout a rich and exuberantly productive soil, a healthy climate and a capacity to admit of a numerous and dense population, and eminently calculated to confer on that population the blessings of health and abundance, which in connection with the cheapness of the soil cannot fail to hold out strong inducements to the emigrant, and especially to the young, the industrious and the enterprising, to seek for the comforts and advantages in those sections of the State which are denied to them elsewhere. The rapid increase of population in that region of the west, which lies between Pittsburgh and Lake Erie, and the spirit of enterprise and improvement which is every where visible, the active industry and intelligence of its population, its mineral productions and its entire adaptation to every species of production known to agriculture, or to the most enlarged state of proficiency to which husbandry has attained, give it strong claims to a participation in the advantages of the public improvements now constructing by the State, by opening a line of communication from Pittsburgh to Erie Harbor by such route as shall be deemed to possess the greatest possible advantages. The great superiority which a line of improvement, connecting the great eastern and western waters with Lake Erie, would have over the Erie canal, in the State of New-York, by presenting an open and safe navigation from four to six weeks earlier in the spring, and from two to four weeks later in the fall than that afforded by the great New-York improvement, would not fail to draw into this State, a large proportion of the trade from the territory of Michigan, & also of that of the State of Ohio. The rapid settlement, and the immense advantages that would immediately result from such an improvement, would not only tend to increase the prosperity of an immense fertile territory, but would add largely to the general wealth & eminently increase the power, the strength and resources of the State. The same observations which have been made with regard to the great western region, will apply with all their force to that of the north, and to its valuable, enterprising & industrious population. The people on the North Branch of the Susquehanna, present, it is believed, as strong claims to legislative attention, with regard to a distribution of its scheme of improvements and an extension of them into that region from the end of the canal now constructing on the North Branch, to the line dividing this State from that of New-York, as can be presented from any quarter. A canal or slack water navigation to the State line, would, by a canal for a distance of sixteen miles from thence to the town of Elmira, in the State of New-York, give a connection through the Chemung and Seneca canals, and the Seneca and Cayuga canal, with the great Hudson and Erie canal, and thus open a water communication with all the interior of the State of New-York. An examination and survey of the route from the waters of the Susquehanna to the Seneca lake was deemed sufficiently important by the legislature to have authorized and cause it to be made during the administration of the late Governor Snyder. It is believed that the advantages resulting from such an improvement would be incalculable—it would possess all the advantages in common with a communication with Lake Erie above referred to, in regard to a more early and late navigation in the spring and fall than any of the New-York canals would afford. Much of the produce of that great and productive State would find vent to the eastern and southern markets by the Pennsylvania canal, and the salt & plaster that would be brought into this State from the State of New-York, and the coal and iron that would be taken from Pennsylvania into that State in return, would it is believed abundantly justify the enterprise. The improvement of the navigation of the Monongahela, by means of a slack water navigation from near Pittsburgh to Brownsville in the county of Fayette, and the final extension of the canal from Easton to Carpenter's Point on the Delaware, are subjects, it is believed, too important to escape the attention of the legislature. Having pointed out the eminent advantages which would result from the improvements contemplated in the regions of the West and of the North, and suggested the propriety of improving the navigation of the Monongahela and of the extension of the canal from Easton along the line of the Delaware to Carpenter's Point, it remains for you, to whom the revenues of the Commonwealth have been committed, and by whom they can alone be appropriated, to direct when, in what manner, and to what extent these works shall be commenced and prosecuted with a view to their final completion. The act of incorporation, long sought for by the citizens of York county, granting them the privilege of constructing a rail road to the Maryland line, might, it seems to me, be extended to that enterprising people, without the danger of compromising the interests of the State of Pennsylvania—when we all are to bear their proportion of the public burdens, it is but reasonable that all should participate in the public benefits. I have received, during the recess of the legislature, from the Governors of the States of Connecticut, New-Hampshire, and Maine, communications enclosing Resolutions of their respective State Legislatures, copies of which will be laid before you. All the duties enjoined upon the executive by the laws or by resolutions of the legislature, have been promptly discharged. With the assurance of a most cordial co-operation with you in all the constitutional measures as you shall in your wisdom deem it expedient to adopt for the public good, I commend you to the direction and guidance of Him who alone can lead you in the course of your deliberations, to wise and happy results. GEO. WOLF. Harrisburg, December 7, 1831.

Pennsylvania Legislature.
IN SENATE—DECEMBER 6.
This being the day fixed in the Constitution for the meeting of the Legislature, both branches convened in the Capitol, accordingly.
On motion of Mr. Sullivan, the returns of the new members were read; twenty nine members present.
On motion of Mr. Drumheller, Senate went into the election of Speaker. WILLIAM G. HAWKINS had 28 votes, and JACOB KREBS 1 vote—W. G. Hawkins elected.
On motion, Mr. Ringland, Mr. Matheys and Dr. Burden, were appointed a committee, who, in conjunction with a similar committee of the House of Representatives, if the House should appoint such committee, should inform the Governor, that the two Houses were organized, and ready to receive his communication.
Messrs. Petrikin and Krebs were appointed a committee to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate is organized.
Adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.
DECEMBER 7.
On motion of Mr. Krepps, the following were appointed the
STANDING COMMITTEES.
Accounts—Messrs. Miller, Blythe, Mechling, Jackson, of Huntingdon, and Kern.
Claims—Messrs. Sullivan, Krepps, Smyser, Matheys and Drumheller.
Judiciary System—Messrs. Kerlin, Packer, Miller, Livingston and Burden.
Militia System—Messrs. Ringland, Piper, Robinson, Matheys and Cunningham.
Banks—Messrs. Boyd, Jackson, of Huntingdon, Bertolet, Houston and Taylor.
Education—Messrs. Hassinger, Jackson, of Chester, Livingston, Fuller and Morris.
Roads, Bridges and Inland Navigation—Messrs. Cunningham, Petrikin, Hays, Drumheller and Hassinger.
Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Drumheller, Jackson, of Chester, Bertolet, Wilber and Robinson.
Election Districts—Messrs. Krepps, Klingensmith, Piper, Blythe and Fullerton.
Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Fullerton, Boyd, Drumheller, Robinson and Meckling.
Compare Bills and present them to the Governor for his approbation—Messrs. Krebs, Piper, Bertolet, Miller and Kern.
Corporations—Messrs. Packer, Hays, Miller, Hassinger and Klingensmith.
Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Morris, Miller, Petrikin, Ringland and Boyd.
Revenue Bills from the House of Representatives—Messrs. Taylor, Burden, Jackson, of Huntingdon, Klingensmith and Boyd.
State Library—Messrs. Burden, Piper and Wilber.
On Public Buildings—Messrs. Stoever, Ringland, Bertolet, and Hassinger.
After the presentation of several petitions, and the adoption of a number of resolutions, the Senate, agreeably to order, went into an election of clerks, of officers and printers, when the following was the result:
WALTER S. FRANKLIN, Clerk.
LAWRENCE L. MINOR, Assistant clerk.
JOSEPH BLACK, Sergeant-at arms.
ROBERT DICKEY, Door-keeper.
HENRY WELSH, Printer of the English Journal.
JOHN HERBST, Printer of the German Journal.
HAMILTON & SOX, Printer of the Bills.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
DECEMBER 6.
At 3 o'clock the House was organized, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution; the clerk having read over the returns of the several election districts, it appeared that ninety-six members were present.
It was moved and seconded, that the House proceed to the election of Speaker, when on a second ballot, Mr. JOHN LAPORTE received 56 votes, which elected him. Mr. JOHN GEBHART, the Anti-masonic candidate, with one off, and one on, retained his 30 votes.
DECEMBER 8.
The Speaker announced the following as the
STANDING COMMITTEES.
Ways and Means—Messrs. Patterson, of Washington, Riddell, Steart, Ashmead, Anderson, Hopkins and Wallace.
Judiciary System—Messrs. Shannon, McCulloh, Fuller, Findlay, Smith, Greenough and Ramsey.
Claims—Messrs. Ramsey, Stewart, McWilliams, Pratt, Campbell, Collier and Shearer.
Agriculture—Messrs. Oliver, Kerr, Potteiger, Picking, Kneppley, Lyon and Hinkle.
Education—Messrs. Anderson, Stokes, Honston, Vansant, Kerk, Dunlop, and Buchanan.
Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Dunlop, Wanner, Bayne, Boileau, Mackey, Donnel and Griffith.
Accounts—Messrs. Hantzinger, Shearer, Reid, of Armstrong, Irvin, McKeehan, Weyand and Porter.
Militia System—Messrs. Davis, Power, McWilliams, Patterson, of Fayette, Gross, Mathiot and Buchanan.
Election Districts—Messrs. Boyer, Hoover, Felton, Whitehill, Weida, Berts and Cocklin.
Banks—Messrs. Peltz, Riddell, Brown, Bratton, Brothead, Beecher and Woodhead.
Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Waugh, Goodman, Fox, Coplan, Marshall, Burrows and Mitchell.
Bridges, State and Turnpike Roads—Messrs. Gebhart, Johnston, Strohm, Tomlinson, Martin, Stokes and Spatz.
Corporations—Messrs. Read, of Susquehanna, Goldman, Rhule, Ashbridge, Rankin, James, High.
Inland Navigation and Internal Improvement—Messrs. Hemphill, Read, of Susquehanna, Crawford, Beaver, Galitz, of Gettysburg, Walker, Oliver, Valentine, Overfield, Ketchner and Puriance.
Local Appropriations—Messrs. Hopkins, Andrews, Gebhart, Picking, Sharon, Kerr and Reid, of Armstrong.
Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Tomlinson, Pennypacker, Kauffman, Roush, Fox, Hoover and McKeehan.
To compare Bills and present them to the Governor—Messrs. Miller, Pratt and Lovett.
Library—Messrs. Kerk, Roush & Hinkle.
On the Public Buildings—Messrs. Vansant, Ashbridge, Bratton, Picking and Wanner.
After the presentation of several petitions, the House, agreeably to order,

went into an election of officers and printers, when the following was the result:
FRANCIS R. SHUNK, Clerk.
THOS. J. GROSS, Assistant Clerk.
JAMES SMITH, Sergeant-at-arms.
THOMAS WALLACE, Door-keeper.
HENRY WELSH, Printer of the English Journal.
JACOB BAAB, Printer of the German Journal.
HAMILTON & SOX, Printer of the Bills.
CONGRESS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
The following gentlemen were announced as having been appointed by the Chair, since the last sitting of the House, to compose the several
STANDING COMMITTEES.
Elections—Messrs. Claiborne, Randolph, Holland, Griffin, Bethune, Collier, and Arnold.
Ways and Means—Messrs. McDuffie, Verplanck, Ingersoll, Gilmore, Alexander, Wilde, and Gaither.
Commerce—Messrs. Cambreleng, Howard, Sutherland, Lamar, Newton, Davis, of Mass. and Jarvis.
Claims—Messrs. Whittlesey, of Ohio, Barber, of Conn. McIntire, Patton, Ihrie, Hogan, and Rencher.
Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Archer, Everett, of Mass. Taylor, Polk, Crawford, Barnwell, and Wayne.
Military Affairs—Messrs. Drayton, Vance, Blair, of S. C. Mitchell, of Maryland, Speight, Adair, and Ward.
Naval Affairs—Messrs. Hoffman, Carson, White, of N. York, Anderson, Branch, Milligan, and Watnough.
Indian Affairs—Messrs. Bell, Lewis, Thompson, of Georgia, Angel, Storrs, Mason, and Lecompte.
Manufactures—Messrs. Adams, Lewis, Condict, Findlay, Horn, Dayne, Worthington, and Barbour, of Va.
Agriculture—Messrs. Root, McCoy, of Va. Smith, of Pa. Chandler, Jenifer, Wheeler, and Tompkins.
Judiciary—Messrs. Davis, of S. C. Ellsworth, Daniel, White, of Lou. Foster, Gordon, and Beardsley.
District of Columbia—Messrs. Doddridge, Washington, Semmes, Armstrong, Thomas, of Md. McCoy, of Pa. and Chinn.
Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Johnson, of Ky. Conner, Russell, Pearce, Jewett, Johnson, of Va. and Newman.
Private Land Claims—Messrs. Johnson, of Tenn. Coke, Stanberry, Mardis, Marshall, Carr, of Indiana, and Bullard.
Public Lands—Messrs. Wickliffe, Duncan, Hunt, Irvin, Clay, Boon, and Plummer.
Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Muhlenberg, Nuckolls, Bouldin, Crane, Bates, of Mass. Hammons, and Standifer.
Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs. Hubbard, Isaacs, Mitchell, of S. C. Denny, Pendleton, Doubleday, and Kavanagh.
Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Barges, Ford, Evans, of Maine, Reed, of N. York, Appleton, Lansing, and Southard.
Public Expenditures—Messrs. Hall, of N. C. Davenport, Lyon, Thomson, of Ohio, Coulter, Pierson, and Henry King.
Territories—Messrs. Kerr, of Md. Creighton, W. B. Shepard, Williams, of N. C. Huntington, Allen, of Ky. and Roane.
Accounts—Messrs. Allen, of Va. Burd, and Bergen.
Revised and Unfinished Business—Messrs. Reed, of Mass. Kennon, and Soule.
Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Messrs. Stephens, Wardwell, and Fitzgerald.
Expenditures in the War Department—Messrs. A. H. Sheppard, Mann, and Felder.
Expenditures in the State Department—Messrs. Lent, Evans, of Pa. and McKay.
Expenditures of Public Buildings—Messrs. Young, Spence, and Tracy.
Expenditures in the Post Office—Messrs. Hawes, Bates, of Maine, and Broadhead, of N. Y.
Expenditures in the Navy Department—Messrs. Maxwell, Hall, of Tenn. and Harper.

PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Over and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SUFFER and WM. McCLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Over and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 30th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Over and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 23d day of January next—
Notice is hereby Given
To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.
Dated at Gettysburg, the 20th day of December, A. D. 1831.
WM. S. COLEMAN, Sheriff.
BLANKS, of all kinds, for sale at this Printing-Office.

POETRY.

FEMALE FRIENDSHIP.

BY MISS M. R. MILFORD.
Joy cannot claim a purer bliss,
Nor grief a stain from dew more clear,
Than female friendship's parting tear,
How sweet the heart's full bliss to pour
To her whose smile must crown the store!
How sweeter still to tell of woes
To her whose faithful breast would share
In every grief, in every care
Whose sigh can lull them to repose!
Oh! blessed sight! there is no sorrow,
But from thy breath can sweetness borrow,
E'en to the pale and drooping flower
That fades in love's neglected hour,
E'en with her woes can friendship's power,
One happier feeling bleed;
'Tis from her restless bed to creep,
And sink like weary babe to sleep,
On the soft couch her sorrows steep,
The bosom of a friend.

WE PART TO MEET AGAIN.

When the low heart is sad and deep,
And tears are flowing fast;
When memory bids the young heart weep
For moments that are past;
Sweet to the soul the whispering
Of Hope and promise, when
Fancy's soft fairy voices sing,
"We part to meet again."

When souls are linked in union sweet,
And sorrows bid to rest,
When radiant eyes of meaning meet,
And friendly smiles are pressed;
O'er scenes like these, should fortune fling
The severing storm, Oh! then
Hope's sweet, enchanting voices sing,
"We part to meet again."

Various Matters.

Culture and Manufacture of Silk.—The Economy Society in this county, (Beaver) have brought this branch of Industry to a greater degree of perfection than its most sanguine friends had anticipated in so short a period. During the past season they raised from 70 to 75 pounds of raw silk, and are now manufacturing it into handkerchiefs and vestings. The handkerchiefs are of a good quality, though nothing extraordinary, but the vesting, (at least the pattern we saw) is an elegant and substantial fabric—for beauty and durability it exceeds any foreign article of the kind we have seen. The price of the vesting we consider low, at \$1.50 per yard, or pattern. A number of patterns have been forwarded to Harrisburg, to members of the legislature—one for Governor Wolf, and some for members of his cabinet. The one we saw, is in possession of John R. Shannon, Esq. of this place, where persons wishing to examine the fabric can call. This society certainly deserves to be patronized, for their industry and perseverance in the manufacture of silk; and we are well assured that nothing is wanting but a sight of their fabrics to insure a ready market for all they can manufacture.

Although we cannot agree with Mr. Rapp in political matters, yet this will not create in us any feelings hostile to the society or to Mr. Rapp as a neighbor. We admire the society for its industry, sobriety, and perseverance, in the manufacturing arts. —*Beaver Republic.*

The Coal Trade.—Schuylkill county has sent upwards of 80,000 tons of coal to market. This quantity would require, to be conveyed on a turnpike, 40,000 wagons, 40,000 men and 160,000 horses, and would load 260 ships of 300 tons burthen. All this coal was mined within a circuit of eight miles round Pottsville. The coal is worth in the ground, on the average, about 30 cents per ton, and was purchased by the consumer at about 6 dollars per ton, which would amount to 480,000 dollars. Deduct 24,000 dollars, the value of coal in the ground, and you have an actual capital created by honest industry of four hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars from Schuylkill county alone—and from Schuylkill, Lehigh & Lackawanna operations an aggregate capital of one million of dollars in one season! Such are the effects of the Anthracite Coal Trade of Pennsylvania—and are they not really wonderful! —*Miner's Journal.*

Fortunate Discovery.—Our neighbor, (Mr. Custis) who owns the Distillery at Nail Creek, in this village, in the process of distillation from corn, perceived an oil which rose upon the surface of the liquor. He took pains to collect it and make a trial of its properties. It has been determined by repeated experiments by various persons, that the oil answers as well for burning as the best spermaceti oil. It is equally pure, and as free from any offensive smell, and will burn as long. Further experiments are making of its use in painting, and it is alleged, (although a fair trial has not yet been made) that it answers all the purposes of linseed oil. Mr. Custis procures a little less than a quart from a bushel of corn, and from 9 to 12 gallons per day, from the quantity of corn which he works up. This oil is worth one dollar a gallon. It is a clear proof to the distiller, as it does not diminish the quantity of liquor or whiskey.

We learn from an authentic source, that Mr. Solomon Wright, of the town of Fishkill, died last week in consequence of drinking a large quantity of rum, which he took to relieve himself from an attack of intermittent fever. We are assured that Mr. W. was a sober, respectable man, and a member of the Baptist church. He fell a martyr to quackery.—*Pough. Jour.*

More calculation!—Sundry newspapers give us calculations as to the cost of certain articles in England and the U. States: for instance, that cloth, worth 100 cents the square yard in the former, costs 145 cents in the latter, &c. But these folks forget another important comparison of prices,—that, while from 22 to 30 cents are paid for a day's labor in England from 62½ to 75 are paid for such service in America; and that, in the latter, bread and meat are at much less than half the prices that they bear in the former—hence, the difference in wages for a week enables the American to pay the "tax" on all the cloth that he needs for a year—to say nothing of his cheaper and far better subsistence! —*Niles.*

"Where Freedom dwells."—It has been mentioned, as a curious fact, that at the despotic court of Russia, attended by ambassadors from most of the despotic governments in the world, there was not a slave to be found, except in the family of John Randolph, and no minister knelt to the emperor, except the representative of our proud Republic, in which all men are born free and equal, and profess to bend the knee to none but their Maker. [So much for the 'reform' that sends half crazed men on foreign missions.]

SOMERSET (Pa.) Nov. 22.
Last Thursday the Coroner was called upon to hold an inquest upon the body, or rather the skeleton of a female, which was found a short distance from the turnpike, about 5 miles east of Stoystown, in this county, on what is called Burkhardt's hill. The deceased appears from the clothes found on the spot to have been a German woman, advanced in age, her hair being partly gray; around her neck was a string of beads with a crucifix attached, and in her pocket was found a peach stone and a hazel nut just going into hull, which indicate that she must have come to her death sometime in August or September last. She was found in a hollow created by the fall of a tree out of the root, and covered with rubbish and some green bushes which had been cut off and thrown over her. Both her thigh bones were broken. Nobody being missing in the neighborhood, the current suspicion is that she was murdered by some movers, and hid as above stated. The verdict of the jury, we understand, was, that she came to her death by the hands of some person or persons unknown.

Cyphering Slates.—At Delaware Water Gap, 20 miles above Euston, in Bucks County, Pa. where the rocks are piled up 1200 feet high, James M. Porter has a manufactory of Cyphering Slates, operating by water power. They are smoothed, framed, ready for sale superior to imported ones, each in two minutes. Last year it made 4200 dozen slates; and will finish 5000 dozen the present year.

Changing a Name.—A western paper announces the marriage of Miss Polly Schrecongast. We unite in congratulating her. She did well to change her name. What a pity it is, that John Ollenbaugengrapensteinrhochenbacher—who, it appears, has a letter in the Baltimore Post Office—could not get rid of his name by an equally agreeable process. The ladies have the advantage in this respect.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 27th day of December inst., to wit:

The account of Jesse Mark, Administrator of the Estate of Daniel Mark, deceased.

The account of Wm. Vanorsdalen, Executor of the Estate of Elizabeth Coshun, deceased.

The account of Wm. Guinn, Executor of the Estate of Isabella Shannon, deceased.

The account of Henry Hoke, Administrator of the Estate of Hannah Hoke, deceased.

The account of Thomas C. Miller, Administrator of the Estate of John Parr, deceased.

—ALSO—
The Guardianship account of John Harman, Guardian of John Lobach, Franklin Lobach, Catharine Lobach, and Lucy Ann Lobach, minor children of Abraham Lobach, deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.
Register's Office, Gettysburg, Pa.
Dec. 6, 1831.

TO ALL CONCERNED.

WE, the Subscribers, Referees appointed by the Orphans' Court of Adams county, to settle and adjust the disputed items in the account of Abraham King, Executor of WILLIAM WALKER, deceased, hereby give notice, that we will meet for that purpose at the house of Henry Forry, in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 24th day of December, inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time all persons interested may attend and be heard.

B. GILBERT,
JOHN GARVIN,
T. C. MILLER.
Dec. 6.

In the Court of Common

Pleas of Adams County.

OF JANUARY TERM, 1831.
Wm. C. Goss, Sen. J. No. 26, January Term, 1831. *Venditioni Exponas.*

BENJAMIN DUBM.
Sheriff Cobean returns House and Lots sold to William Gitt for \$150. Monies made and costs \$117.36, 28th Nov. 1831. Rule on the Sheriff to bring the monies into Court for appropriation at the next Court.

By the Court,
G. WELSH, Proth'y.

Dec. 9.

In the Court of Common

Pleas of Adams County.

JOHN KILKERSH *Alias Venditioni Exponas.* No. 4, of November Term, 1831.

20th Nov. 1831. On motion—Rule on the Sheriff to bring the monies arising on the sale on this Writ into Court for distribution by the next Orphans' Court.

By the Court,
G. WELSH, Proth'y.

Dec. 6.

NOTICE.

ALL those who know themselves indebted to the Estate of Doctor E. DAVIS, late of Petersburg, (Littletown) deceased, by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same on or before the first day of January next—otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection. Those having any claims against said Estate, will also present them on or before said time, properly authenticated.

J. A. SHORB, Executor.

Dec. 6.

Stop the Thief & Runaway!

\$100 REWARD.

WAS Stolen from the stable of Martin Eichelberger, on Saturday the 26th of November, 1831.

A Blood Bay Horse.

handsomely made, good carriage & action, with a large bald and two hind feet white, black mane and tail, about 10 years old.

Said horse was taken by my boy LOYD, who absconded from me the same evening, and was seen at the residence of said Eichelberger. Loyd is a bright Mulatto or Mustee, about 5 feet 2 inches high, looks at first sight to be a stout boy, but is broad across the shoulders, black and a bushy head of hair, when spoken to he is quick of apprehension, speaks very rapidly, walks stooped or bent forward when travelling; he is young, about 18 years of age; had on when he left home, a small white broad-brim hat, well worn; light drab coat and pantaloons, well worn, of domestic make—nevertheless he might have changed his coat for a blue or black one, which he had; had on a new pair of coarse double-soled shoes, well nailed, and a red flannel roundabout.

I will give the above Reward for said Boy and Horse, if secured so that I may get them again, or seventy-five dollars for the boy, and twenty-five for the horse. All letters will be duly attended to if directed to me, Double Pipe-creek, Frederick county, Md.

DANIEL M. KEMP.

Dec. 6.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby warned not to take any assignment of, or pay to any person but the subscriber, the following Notes, given by the persons hereafter named to the subscriber, and dated 21st day of October, 1831, viz: Henry Hagan, Jacob Long, Joseph Walker, John Baker, Peter Epley, and John Cownover, jr. in all of which there is bail except that of John Cownover, jr.—they being the Notes for articles bought at my sale, which have been stolen from me or lost.

JOHN COWNOVER, Sen.

Nov. 23, 1831. (29)

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

PLATING Establishment.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. B. DANNER,

FROM the encouragement received, I have been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz:

BITS, STIRRUPS,
Coach and Gig Mounting.

Joints, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles, BELL, CAP, RING & FLAIN HOB-BANDS, WINKERS & PADS,

Top and Trace Finishers, ORNAMENTS,

of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns.

Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States.

All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6. if
Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

On Monday the 26th inst. at 10 o'clock,

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg,

All the Interest of Jacob Hantz, in a certain

Tract of Mountain Land.

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, containing 3000 ACRES, more or less.

T. C. MILLER, Trustee.

Dec. 9.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH K. McCULLOUGH, late of Cumberland township, deceased, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to discharge the same without delay; and all those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WM. WHITE,

JAS. McCULLOUGH,

Nov. 29.

FRESH ASSORTMENT

OF

GOODS.

THIS DAY,

DAVNER & ZIEGLER,

ARE receiving and opening a SECOND STOCK of Goods this Fall, comprising every article of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

China, Glass & Queens-ware,

LEGHORN, STRAW, GIMP, NAVARINO,

DUNSTABLE and ORLEANS

BONNETS,

Fur and Hair Caps,

which are to be sold as low as any man can sell. Grateful for past favors, they solicit a continuance of the same.

Gettysburg, Nov. 28.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Monday the 26th day of December, inst. on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, about two miles from Gettysburg, adjoining lands of John Ritter, the heirs of Wm. McClellan, sen. John S. Crawford, Esq. and others, containing 230 ACRES, more or less. The improvements are a 2 story

Log House, double Log

Barn, and Orchard; a spring of

water near the house. There is a sufficiency of good Woodland.—To be sold as the Estate of Frederick Eicholtz, deceased.

The property will be shewn to any person wishing to purchase, by Jacob Eicholtz, residing thereon.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

JOHN REX, } Adm.
S. B. WRIGHT, }

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Dec. 6.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Wednesday the 21st day of December, next, on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, on the road leading from Hanover to Gettysburg, adjoining land of George Lawrence, Jacob Dellone, the heirs of John McCreary and others, containing

111 ACRES.

more or less, of Limestone Land, with excellent Meadows, and about 20 Acres of Woodland. The Conowago creek runs through it in two places.—

The improvements are a

2 Dwelling-House

and a good Barn and Stabling, and a good Orchard.—To be sold as the Estate of JOHN SHRIVER, Esq. deceased.

At the same time & place. Will be Sold,

A QUANTITY OF
Wheat, Rye and Corn,

by the bushel—also

Grain in the ground.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

JOHN AULABAUGH, } Adm.
M. C. CLARKSON, }

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Nov. 29.

Military Meeting.

THE Officers of Militia, the enrolling Militia, and the Volunteers within the bounds of the 2d Brigade 5th Division P. M. are requested to meet at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on Saturday the 24th day of December inst. at 12 o'clock, M. to take in consideration the propriety of sending Delegates to a Military Convention to be held at Harrisburg on Monday the 2d of January next.

MANY.

Dec. 5.

BLANKS, of all kinds, for sale at this Printing-Office.

Notice is hereby Given

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

WILLIAM GILLILAND,

LATE of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: Mary Gilliland (widow) and children and heirs as follows: The heirs of John Gilliland, deceased, Samuel John, Margaret Catharine, and Wm. Fleming Gilliland—All minors; William Gilliland, George Gilliland, Fleming Gilliland, and Joseph Gilliland—that an

INQUEST

will be held on Friday the 23d day of December inst. on a certain Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in Straban and Cumberland townships, adjoining lands of John Barry, John Weidy and others, containing Three Hundred and Fifty Acres, more or less—also, a Farm in Tyrone township, adjoining lands of Henry Shriver, John Kline and others, containing One Hundred and Eighty Acres, more or less—to make Partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 6, 1831.

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

MARY WIRT,

deceased, viz. Jacob Wirt, Christian Wirt, Catharine, married to Peter Rubel, the issue of Magdalena, deceased, who was married to William Gitt, and the issue of Susanna, who was married to John Oyler—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on Tuesday the 27th day of December next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Dec. 6.

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

FREDERICK EICHOLTZ,

deceased, to wit: Catharine, intermarried with John Rex, Jacob Eicholtz, Frederick Eicholtz, Susanna, intermarried with Jacob Dotterow, and George, since deceased, leaving issue, two minor children, Elizabeth, whose guardian is Philip Fehl, and William, whose guardian is John Rex—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on Tuesday the twenty-seventh day of December next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Dec. 6.

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Orphans' Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JOSEPH DIETRICK,

deceased, to be and appear at this Court to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer—

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, viz. John Dietrick, Christiana, intermarried with Abraham Peters, Joseph Dietrick, Peter Dietrick, and Abraham Dietrick—to be appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on Tuesday the 27th day of December next, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Dec. 6.